

BEEF AND WHEAT
FORM EXTREMES
IN WORLD TRADE

With Cereal Prices Lower
Than in Years, British
Bread Stays High

PUBLIC WANTS SHARP
CUT IN LIVING COSTS

Alongside Big Grain Surplus
Ready Market Is Found
for Argentine Meat

LONDON.—The world position regarding two of the most important food products of the white race—beef and wheat—is very much to the front in Great Britain at the moment, more having been published on this subject in the last 20 days than in the entire preceding year. Wheat in Liverpool is lower than at any time since 1914 and although Liverpool price is the world barometer for this cereal, the price of bread has not yet come down. Millers and bakers explain that wages, manufacturing and distributing costs are all higher than in pre-war years. Meanwhile, the British public, which had discouraging experience in official efforts to reduce prices, as evidenced by failure of the royal commission on food to cut living costs, is becoming aroused over accumulating evidence that so far has prevented any substantial decline in the price of flour and bread despite the world's bumper wheat prospects.

Market Flooded With Grain
Today Liverpool is flooded with grain, mostly from Argentina. Strenuous efforts to increase American wheat exports are being met by equally energetic Canadian efforts, so that the plethora of supplies coming to Europe in the next six months promises to continue. Advance reports on this year's grain crop are also on the whole favorable.

Dealers point out that oversupplies of wheat would have advanced the present situation by 11 months if Russia had not appeared in the market last July as a large buyer, temporarily stabilizing prices. This year Russia has an equally great need of wheat imports, but apparently has been unable to mobilize the necessary credits to enter the market as a buyer.

Long cablegrams sent to Great Britain by the Canadian wheat pool attempt to prove statistically that the present low prices are not justified, but the British grain trade expects distinctly lower rather than higher prices unless some unexpected contingency unapparent now should develop.

Effect on Industry Watched
Meanwhile bankers and economists who watch North American trade conditions closely are pondering a number of questions. Wheat is selling in middle western centers around \$1 a bushel. In pre-war currency that means about 65 cents, a price which

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Good-Will Day Note
Sent Out to World
by Welsh Children

Peace Message to Be Radiocast
From Europe's Leading
Stations

HOLYHEAD, Wales.—The Welsh children's world wireless message is for the eighth year in succession being radiocast on "Good Will Day." A high power station at Rugby began radioacting the message in the morning and at night it is to be simultaneously radioacted by the French Government from the Eiffel Tower, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles and Toulouse. It will be sent out also from stations as far north as Oslo, as far east as Warsaw and Madrid stations will radioact the peace greeting for Spain.

Japan is radioacting its own message from Tokyo.

The Welsh children's message reads: "From our hills and valleys, our villages and towns, the boys and girls of Wales greet with a cheer the boys and girls in every country under the sun. Our hearts are thrilled by the wonderful response to our yearly message and we cherish the many new links of friendship which we have formed. Will you, millions of you, join with us today in thinking with gratitude of those men and women of every race who are working so hard to build a finer and better world? Next year, in 1930, the League of Nations will celebrate its tenth birthday. Let us determine here and now, to help it with all our power, to go forward with its great task of realizing peace on earth and good will among men."

Good Will Day commemorates the opening of the first conference at The Hague on May 18, 1899—the first "The secret place of the most high" gathering of the nations in time of peace for the consideration of means of settling international differences by peaceful methods.

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Successor to Stimson
in Command at Manila

DWIGHT F. DAVIS
New Governor-General of the
Philippine Islands.

DAVIS TO HEAD
ISLAND AFFAIRS
IN PHILIPPINES

Coolidge War Secretary Accepts
Governor-General-
ship—To Sail at Once

WASHINGTON (P)—Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, Secretary of War in the Coolidge Cabinet, is to be the next Governor-General of the Philippines in succession to Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of State. In compliance with the Administration's desire to have the new Governor-General in office before the Philippine Legislature meets July 16, Mr. Davis is expected to start as soon as possible for Manila. Announcement of his acceptance of the appointment brought a prompt expression of approval from the Philippine delegation here in the interest of the islands during the congressional consideration of tariff revision.

He has been described by Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, Trade Commissioner for the Philippines and former chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as a "splendid" selection for the post. With Secretary of War he showed deep interest in Philippine affairs, the general recalled, and visited the islands during the Governor-Generalship of Cameron Forbes.

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CHILE AND PERU
REACH ACCORD
ON TACNA-ARICA

Pact Announced in Wash-
ington Is Credited to Good
Offices of Hoover

WASHINGTON.—The half-century old issue between Peru and Chile over permanent possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica has been amicably settled through the good offices of the United States. The solution of this long standing and dangerous diplomatic problem was due in a large measure to President Hoover's first hand contact with the heads of the two South American republics last year while on his Latin-American good will tour. While visiting Chile and Peru he was advised of the difficulties standing in the way of a definite settlement and gladly consented to lend assistance as soon as he took office. Following his inauguration Mr. Hoover gave personal attention to the question. The State Department, which under Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, had promoted in September, 1925, a summit of direct negotiations between Chile and Peru, gave valuable assistance and rapid progress was made toward a satisfactory settlement.

Hoover Acted Unofficially
President Hoover acted solely as a friendly intermediary. Neither he nor the United States Government served as an arbitrator in the negotiations which were carried on entirely by the representatives of Chile and Peru. And it was in the exercise of good offices at the request of the two Latin countries, and not as an arbitrator, that the President transmitted the basis for a final settlement, which was immediately accepted by Chile and Peru.

The Tacna-Arica dispute has been a source of ill-feeling and danger of war between Chile and Peru, and involving the whole of South America, ever since the close of the War of the Pacific when Chile, victorious over Peru and Bolivia, took possession of the two provinces. In the treaty of Ancón, signed in 1883, it was provided that the final disposition of the districts should be decided by a plebiscite after a period of 10 years. During this period the provinces were to remain in the possession of Chile.

The plebiscite was never held, the two countries being unable to get together on conditions for it. Between 1892 and 1922 separate efforts were made by both countries to reach a settlement, but without success. In 1921 when Chile attempted to reopen negotiations, Peru

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Mussolini Studies
Fine Points of Golf
Follows Sarazen and Farrell
Round Links at Rome in
Two Three-Ball Matches

ROME (P)—The Prime Minister, Signor Mussolini, attended two exhibition golf matches played over the Roman Golf Club course by Gene Sarazen and John Farrell. The Ryder Cup players from the United States came to Rome to play for charity.

The Premier was accompanied during the course by Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador, and Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador. Mr. Duce seemed much interested, asked a number of questions about the game and chatted briefly with the players. Two three-ball matches were played. After signing the score cards, Signor Mussolini spoke several sentences in his native tongue to Sarazen, who is of Italian origin.

Theory That Some Subjects Suit All Is
'Bunk,' Says Dean Hawkes, Columbia

We Used to Believe Student Was Made for College, He Tells
Group at Harvard, Now We Know College
Is Made for Student

"You want to know the most important development in present-day education?" asked Herbert Edwin Hawkes, dean of the undergraduate college of Columbia University, at an informal meeting of deans of eastern colleges at Harvard May 17 and 18. "It is the change," he explained, "from the old notion which regarded the subject as all-important, to a realization that the individual is what really counts. Deans used to think the student was made for the college. Now we know the college was made for the student."

"Deans have turned through 150 degrees in the last 10 years. Instead of saying as most of us did before we learned better, 'There are certain subjects which everyone should take, these courses are good training for every mind,' we know now such a program is all bunk. No one thing is good for everybody. What will do for one, will not do for another."

"The function of the college is to find out what is important for the individual. It should give him a background which will enable him to discover himself intellectually and when that is done help him along the way as fast as it can. 'We have been asking ourselves, 'How can we keep students intellectually awake?' There is only one answer: 'We must give them something to do.' We can't preserve and foster the keen-minded freshman's zeal for study by teaching him to loaf in his sophomore year while he marks time for intellectually inferior

classmates. The test of wisdom is action; the test of the intellectual life is doing something about it. 'We are not holding students to classroom work in order to go forward. A student may anticipate anything he cares to do. If he works up advance courses on the side or in the summer, he may go on. And what makes us think we are on the right track is the fact that greater proportion is almost always accompanied by increased evidence of ability.'"

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Graf Zeppelin Guest of France
After Forced Landing at Cuers

Generous Assistance of French Government in Relief
of Disabled Airship, After Trip to America Had
Been Abandoned, Appreciated by Germans

PARIS.—The spontaneous assistance ordered by the French Government and the skill of Dr. Hugo Eckener were largely responsible for the safe mooring of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin which abandoned its trip from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., while off the Spanish coast, owing to engine trouble. The landing of the 18 passengers was effected shortly before 9 on the evening of May 17 on the dirigible airship of Count Zeppelin, near Toulon. The flight had been perilous. Three of the five motors ceased and storms battered the giant craft throughout the day after it had turned back from Spain. The Zeppelin tried to get back to the base at Friedrichshafen, but failed in the neighborhood of France, where an attempt to land on the artillery field was for a while considered. Then it started drifting

down the Rhone valley and among the lower Alpine ranges. Finally it came to rest on the one spot within many miles where there were facilities for handling dirigibles. Next to the rejoicing of everyone at reaching the airport, the expressions of gratitude for the part played by the French were the most pronounced feature of the episode. The bubble of insinuations about the French withholding permission to the Zeppelin to cross France because of apprehending espionage has been pricked. The outcome shows how ridiculous such controversies were. From the moment the Zeppelin got into difficulties, the French Government did its utmost to save the ship. Dr. Eckener had asked if he could not be helped across France, and within one hour permission was granted. When he thought he must

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WAR AS CRIME
REVISING VIEWS
ON NEUTRALITY

ALLY TO PACT OF PARIS FOUND
in Extension of Pacific
Area Conference Plan

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States make peace, honor, honor, honor, and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the sixth.

By JAMES T. SHOTWELL
Professor of History, Columbia University

No other great reform in human history has moved so rapidly toward its consummation as the movement to eliminate war among the civilized nations of the world, which we the great and outstanding reform of these post-war years. This movement will stand the test of history even if the world should witness another war.

Cautions against crime do not always prevent it, but the measure of the vitality of organized society lies in the attitude toward the lawbreaker; and, whether or not the safeguards against war hold or are broken down in the future, there has been a revolutionary change in the attitude toward war which is already registered in definite ways.

It is simply impossible for the citizens of civilized countries to regard war now as they did a quarter of a century ago, when it was freely taught and carelessly believed that the right to go to war was the free prerogative of every sovereign power.

When international law was divided into two great categories, the law of peace and the law of war, and the latter dealt only with the reprobation of extreme and wanton cruelty and careless or purposeless atrocity.

New Category Growing Up

Now there has grown up, or is rapidly growing up, a new department of international law which lies between the two accepted categories and deals with war not as an accepted practice but as something to be eliminated altogether from the human world. This is not part of the law of peace in the old sense of the world, for it does not

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PUPILS COLLECT
PAPER FOR FUND
Eugene (Ore.) Schools Get
\$400 by New Scheme

EUGENE, Ore.—Old paper, 40 tons of it, enough to supply the Eugene newspapers with newsprint for a month, has been collected by pupils of the city schools. With playground apparatus, athletic supplies, phonographs and motion picture projectors, it is announced by H. R. Gould, superintendent of schools.

When pupils of the Frances Willard, Washington, Lincoln, Geary, Whitaker and Edison Schools decided they needed some funds for vacation projects they all united in a "paper drive." Youngsters with roller skates, wheelbarrows and even sacks scurried about the city gathering old paper. When it was all collected, it brought \$400, which was divided among the schools in proportion to the amount turned in.

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CONGRESS SEES
WINGS CLIPPED
BY TARIFF BILL

Opponents Base Contest on
Items Widening Rate-Mak-
ing Power of President

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The real issue over the new tariff bill revolves about the sweeping administrative features it proposes. Democrats and Progressive Republicans who are organizing a contest on the measure assert that in these phases of the bill are to be found the vital and far-reaching changes it would institute. Revision of rates, they assert, while receiving more popular attention, is actually only of secondary importance.

The proposed adjustments, opponents of the bill declare, would vastly extend the President's import-fixing authority, drastically revise the appraisal basis, which is in itself, they contend, a major factor, and make of the Secretary of the Treasury the final court of appeal on customs matters.

Such changes, it is held, will completely reorganize the entire tariff structure, and virtually transfer to the President and administrative departments the tariff-fixing power. It is against such a development that the opponents of the bill are directing their greatest efforts.

Senate Coalition Possible

In the House their drive is restricted, due to the scope of the Republican control and the rules of the chamber which limit debate and amendment. In the Senate, however, there are no restrictions to either, and, if the Democrats and the Progressives combine as they did on the debenture plan in the farm relief bill, they have a majority.

The challengers of administrative changes have a strong tactical position. Congress, and particularly the Senate, is jealous of its powers, and tariff making has been a zealously guarded one in the past. It is known that the Tariff Commission, with the approval of the Administration, proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee which wrote the new tariff bill several plans that would have actually transferred to the President the entire tariff-making power.

The committee, despite the White House's approval of the suggested changes, turned them down. It did, however, accept certain items and incorporate them into the new measure.

By raising the issue of further extending the authority of the Executive at the expense of the legislative branch, opponents of the measure are in a position to make a powerful appeal to Congress, one that always strikes a responsive chord among the members.

Appointive Power Enlarged

The new bill would enlarge the present Tariff Commission from six to seven members, with the President authorized to appoint new commissioners regardless of political affiliation. Although the 50 per cent limit on increases under the flexible provision of the present law remains unchanged, the new bill would make the Secretary of the Treasury the last

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Talkie to Printed
Page Next? That's
What Is Claimed

Reporter to Be Able to "Spell"
His Story Direct to New
Machine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—A type-setting machine, operated directly by the spoken word, is being developed here, according to Robert M. Werblow of the Playgraph Corporation of America.

The device, according to preliminary descriptions, would enable a reporter to "spell" his story directly into the machine, which would then set it as a photographic film. The film would be assembled and placed over a zinc plate in page form, the completed page of type being obtained through photo-engraving processes.

Mr. Werblow declined to give a full description of the invention, other than to confirm a brief description soon to appear in the American Press, a newspaper trade publication. He said the device would be ready for public demonstration in about four months.

BRITISH GLASS MEN
URGED TO CO-OPERATE

Organization Advised as Remedy for Glut

LONDON.—Mass production of glass articles in everyday use is now on such a big scale that the flooding of the British market is a pressing danger, and the saturation point has already been reached in bulbs and bottles declared Herbert Webb, president at the Society of Glass Technologists. The situation in the industry, he said, made co-operation on a nation-wide basis imperative.

William Hale, master of the Glass Sellers Company, recommending a public exhibition in London of Caneado and other products of the glass industry, said British manufacturers now produce high-grade field glasses, cameras and periscopes as well as test tubes and other equipment of the chemical laboratory.

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Honored in Elections
of American Librarians

ANDREW KEOGH



WILLIAM ALCOTT

YALE LIBRARIAN
NAMED AS HEAD
OF ASSOCIATION

Hoover Sends Message of
Greeting and Commendation to Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University Library, is the new president of the American Librarians Association. It was announced at the closing session of that organization's convention here.

Mr. Keogh began his library career in Newcastle, England, and has been Yale University librarian since 1916. This is the first time since 1921 that the association has had a college librarian as its head.

Other officers elected are: First vice-president, Everett R. Perry, Public Library, Los Angeles; second vice-president, Jennie M. Flexner, Public Library, New York City; treasurer, Nathan S. Dodge, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; members of the executive board, Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, O., and Judson Jennings, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Elected to Council

Robert J. Usher, New Orleans; Charles H. Compton, St. Louis; Halsey W. Wilson, New York; Essie M. Culver, Baton Rouge, La., and R. R. Bowker, New York, were elected to the executive council.

William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, heads the list of officers of the Special Libraries Association for 1929-30. Forty years ago Mr. Alcott began work on the Globe as copy boy. He became a district reporter in time and gradually worked upward until he became night city editor, a position he held for 16

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Lessening of Irish
Crime News Sought

Free State Censorship Bill
Leaves Senate With Several Amendments

DUBLIN.—The Free State censorship bill has passed through the Senate committee stage and is to be remitted to the Dail immediately when alterations and additions will be considered by the lower chamber. During the Senate debate an amendment was carried under which no prohibition order would be effective unless approved by not fewer than three members and opposed by not more than one member. It is impossible to say exactly what line will be taken on the question of recognized associations like the Catholic Truth Society, the Irish Vigilance Association and others similar in character who desired to have the working of the act in their own hands.

In the Senate itself where a number of amendments were introduced, Thomas Johnson, Labor leader, unexpectedly appeared as an exponent of the bill. It was on his recommendation that the amendment carried, under which the general tenor of a book would have to be considered by the censors. Mr. Johnson also secured the passing of another amendment by which any newspaper, which in the opinion of the censors published an excess of crime news was liable to come under the ban.

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14-NATION SPAN
IN 80 HOURS, IS
AIR LINE'S PLAN

Lindbergh Tells of Miami-
Buenos Aires Service to
Be Started Within Year

WILL EXTEND ROUTE
NOW OPEN TO PERU

Is Expected to Cut 17 Days
From Ship Time From New
York to Argentina

NEW YORK.—An air mail and passenger service that will clip more than 17 days from the time between New York and Buenos Aires and span 14 nations in 80 hours will be established by Pan American Airways, Inc., this year.

This announcement was made by J. T. Trippe, president and general manager of the company, who said the service will be routed via the Panama Canal Zone, Peru and Chile and will bring the capital of Argentina about as close to New York by air as New Orleans is by rail and the principal cities of Chile and Peru as close as are Kansas City and St. Louis.

Simultaneously with this announcement, a statement was issued by Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., that the first air mail service between North America and South America has just been inaugurated with the extension of the Miami-Panama line to Mollendo, Peru. Thus, from an air mail service covering 110 miles, from Key West to Havana, 11 months ago, this new line has developed a system 5,500 miles long.

Lindbergh Says Within Year

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, chairman of the technical committee of Pan-American Airways, who was with Mr. Trippe when the latter announced the projected Buenos Aires service, said it would be in effect before the year was out—probably within six months.

He was, however, more conservative in his estimate of flying times, saying that the service would establish "approximately an 80-hour schedule between New York and Miami, which would put the South American city within 90 to 95 hours of New York, depending upon the service developed within the United States.

Colonel Lindbergh said the present service would be speeded up, until operations might make possible a cut to 70 hours in the Miami-Buenos Aires schedule.

"I fully expect," he declared, "that the fast transport of the future will make at least 150 miles an hour." "On the 5,500 miles of airways already operating on the Pan-American system, from 1 to 21 days is saved over the best previous travel time to many of the cities now served," Colonel Lindbergh continued.

"Present schedules provide a two-hour service between Miami and Havana or Nassau; five-and-one-half hour service between Brownsville and Mexico City; two-day service between Miami and San Juan, Porto Rico; three-day service between Miami and the Canal Zone; and six-and-a-half-day service to Mollendo, Peru.

Three Days to Buenos Aires
"With faster equipment, additional landing fields, co-ordinated radio stations and the establishment of facilities for night flying, which will be included as rapidly as it is possible to install equipment, this transport time can be reduced to approximately 80 hours to Buenos Aires. Air mail passengers will reach that city in 70 hours, that is, 10 days after leaving the United States.

"With one night flying division in Central America, Panama will be reached in 24 hours. Santiago, Chile, the most distant capital on the east coast of South America, will be within approximately 73 hours by air from the United States."

Colonel Lindbergh said that Pan-American Airways and its affiliated companies now have 22 multi-engine transports, in addition to mail and survey machines. They are, he said, operating a regular transport service over 6,000 miles a day through 15 countries in the West Indies, Central and South America.

"Fifty-three transports will be ready this month, for the new service, he added.

The fastest steamship time between New York and Buenos Aires is 29 days, while Santiago, Chile, is 23 days away. Thus the air service will clip about 20 days from the time between New York and Santiago and effect a proportionate saving in the time to Peru.

East Coast Line Planned

Simultaneously the Pan-American Airways is surveying the east coast of South America—French Guiana, Brazil and Uruguay—from Paramaribo to Buenos Aires. In the near future, Colonel Lindbergh said, a regular transport service will be extended from Cristobal in the Canal Zone, by way of Colombia and Venezuela to Maracay.

The east coast route from Miami to Buenos Aires is 7,500 miles, or 1,200 miles longer than the west coast route, by reason of the fact that most of South America lies east of North America.

The west coast route, which is 6,300 miles long, is without mountains, until upon leaving Valparaiso it crosses the Andes. Here one 14,000-foot hump requires a flight altitude of 16,000 feet—twice as high as any altitude flying necessary in the United States.

Planes will have to make an altitude of 20,000 feet here in case of

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og. Colonel Lindbergh said. He added that tri-motored planes with super-charged motors to take the altitude would be used over the Andes, and that already an airplane for this flight has been bought and equipped.

Airways Merger Combines Lines Totalling 5000 Miles

NEW YORK—Control of the Universal Aviation Corporation and the Embury-Riddle Company, airway operators in the middle west, has just been acquired by the Aviation Corporation, a \$200,000,000 organization formed recently to hold stock in aeronautical enterprises.

Announcement of the deal was made by Graham B. Grosvenor, president of Aviation Corporation. It gives the organization control of airways operating over a total of 5000 miles. Other companies under the corporation's control are the Colonial Airways and the Southern Air Transport.

Dry Leader Sees Anti-Alcohol Move Throughout World

William E. Johnson Returning to America After Tour in Far East

CAIRO—William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson spent a few days in Cairo on his way back to Europe after a tour throughout the Far East. He is returning to America. Mr. Johnson left San Francisco on Nov. 15, visiting the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Shanghai, the Malay States, Burma and India, where he spent about a month lecturing sometimes three times a day to gatherings of from 5000 to 6000.

Mr. Johnson said that the amount of drink being consumed by the upper and depressed classes throughout the Far East was considerable. In India there were numbers of cases in factory towns of three families living in one room and spending as much as 25 per cent of their income on drink. In course of conversation Mr. Johnson said:

"There is a very interesting movement going on in India at the moment which is liable to be a big thing in the future and to cause some excitement. The last National Congress, which was held in December, 1928, put prohibition as the first object to strive for in their program of work and they are doing their best to carry it out. The day before I left India a committee was organized to carry out a big campaign and two of its members are among the most influential Indians; one was Pandit Malviya and the other Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Gandhi's right-hand man.

IDAHO TRADE CHAMBER TO HELP UNITE STATE

LEWISTON, Ida.—A campaign to rid Idaho of all feelings of sectionalism has been undertaken by the State Chamber of Commerce in connection with a plan for advertising this State throughout the middle West, at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$18,000 annually.

NORTH CAROLINA ADDS MANY TO MOTORCARS

RALEIGH, N. C. (P)—There are 46 times as many cars in North Carolina as there was before the war. The motor vehicle registration for 1928 showed a total of 464,376 cars in the State, as compared with 10,000 in 1913, said C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolina's office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, in Charlotte.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 707 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



CEDAR LOG CABINS SECTIONAL EASILY ERECTED

Every Cabin Built to Order; Standard or Your Own Design

HORACE CHENERY 11 Beacon Street, BOSTON

'ADMEN' MOVE TO RID AIR OF BAD PUBLICITY

Attention to Be Directed to Some Stations That Have Shown Laxity

CHICAGO—Elimination of such misleading radio advertising as is now to be found on the air may result from action taken by the International Advertising Association here. Its board of directors is authorized to name a committee to see what can be done.

Some of the smaller stations have been lax in allowing exaggerated and otherwise untruthful advertising to be broadcast, according to Jean F. Carroll of the Des Moines Advertising Club, who sponsored the inquiry. The chain stations, he said, have not earned this criticism.

"There should be the same restrictions on radio advertising as on printed advertising," Mr. Carroll declared. "The standard of truth in advertising which was adopted before the day of radio advertisements should be made to apply to them. As present no official record is kept of advertising which goes out on the air, and hence there is no satisfactory method by which the public can get at it."

The radio action taken was in line with the report on the association's newly adopted code of ethics. "If advertising is to continue to hold the confidence of the public," said the report, "and maintain its rightful place in the realm of business it must take cognizance of the growing tendency to condemn it for the shortcomings of unscrupulous enterprises."

"It must undertake to secure uniformity of thought and action in its relations to the public, to competitors and to other businesses. It must construct a practical ethical platform, a code of business ethics to which all groups and individuals engaged in advertising will subscribe, and publish it to the world."

The utility industry is spending \$30,000,000 a year in advertising, Jay C. Barnes, president of the Public Utilities Advertising Association, reported at its annual meeting. He estimated that this sum represented "just slightly more than 1/2 of 1 per cent of the gross income of the industry."

Mr. Barnes, who is with Public Service, Inc., of New Orleans, urged the acquisition of more trained advertising talent in the industry and better prepared utility advertising.

Berlin Announces Musical Festival

BERLIN—A musical and theatrical festival season—the first of its kind to be held here—opens on May 19. Arturo Toscanini, who is bringing his Scala ensemble; Wilhelm Furtwängler, Otto Klemperer and Richard Strauss are among other famous conductors who will conduct operas at Berlin's three great opera houses. It is the first time the entire Scala company, including orchestra, ballet and choir, numbering 145 persons, have left Italy. It will give six performances here under Toscanini.

During the festival there will be a first performance of a new opera by Hindemith, performances of new plays by Ibsen, Dostoevsky and Gorky, and a concert performance of Beethoven's Ninth. Five new songs by Richard Strauss, with the composer as accompanist, will be sung, and the Bach Mass in A Minor may be heard.

The famous Russian Diaghileff ballet which has done so much to popularize the ballet will be seen. Among the theatrical performances will be Shakespeare's "As You Like It," with Elizabeth Bergner in the cast.

Three Lads to Sail Boat on Cruise to Greenland

NYACK, N. Y. (P)—Three amateur sailors are starting in a new 35-foot sailboat on a three-months trip to Greenland. The Direction will sail to Baddeck, N. S., with a substitute crew. Thence around Labrador and across to Godhavn, Greenland. She will be sailed by Arthur S. Allen, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; his friend, Lucien Cary Jr., and Rockwell Kent, artist and explorer.

OIL-TANKER FITTED WITH NEW STYLE ENGINE

LONDON—The oil tank motorship Irania which recently was put through its trials on the Clyde is

notable as being the first vessel fitted with an internal combustion engine of entirely British design. The machinery was built by the firm of Harland & Wolff, Ltd., of Liverpool and was designed by one of their engineers, W. S. Burns.

A new system of fuel injection allows of all the intricate parts being under the engineer's eye and it is claimed that there is a reduction of 50 per cent in weight as compared with an ordinary engine of similar power. It is also 50 per cent of the size, thus allowing more cargo space, and the capital cost is less as there is a saving of 40 per cent in weight.

HOUSE DECISION TO ACCEPT FARM BILL IS PRAISED

Hailed as Genuine Hoover Victory—Nullifies All Chance of Deadlock

WASHINGTON—In the decision of the House leaders to receive the Senate's debt-reduction farm bill so that it can go to conference is a story of a genuine victory for President Hoover in his effort to obtain satisfactory farm relief legislation at the special session.

If the Republican leaders had refused to accept the measure when it came from the Senate, as some of them had urged, there seems to be little doubt that farm relief would have suffered.

Franco-Serbian Dispute Before Hague Tribunal

Question of Service of Loan in Question—Hughes Makes His Debut

LONDON—Several important peace activities are centered at The Hague, where the Permanent Court of International Justice, on which Charles E. Hughes made his debut this week is situated. Since the court came into being in 1922 it has given a dozen judgments and not less than 15 advisory opinions on subjects vitally connected with international harmony.

Mr. Hughes and his colleagues are now busily engaged on the first item on the agenda of the sixteenth extraordinary session—the case between France and Yugoslavia, whether the service of a certain pre-war loan is payable in gold or paper francs. When that is finished it will tackle a similar dispute between France and Brazil over the service of the gold loan of 1899.

Two other questions, one between Belgium and China over the latter's abrogation of Belgian extraterritorial rights and the other between Germany and Poland over Silesia have both been ruled out of court, thus lightening the judges' task for the ordinary session which opens on June 15, to consider an important dispute between France and Italy over the claims régime in Upper Savoy and Gex and the difference between Poland on the one hand and Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark, France and Great Britain on the other concerning the internationalization of the tributaries of the River Oder.

In addition to the World Court there is another body—the Permanent Court of Arbitration—which also has its headquarters in The Hague. This body has the important task of nominating candidates from which the League can choose judges for the judicial tribunal. Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration are the states of the world and each nominates a number of individuals from whom arbitrators can be chosen. If and when a dispute is submitted.

Latterly the services of the Arbitration Court have rarely been called upon but it has nevertheless filled an important place in various draft treaties drawn up in recent years in Geneva and elsewhere for the purpose of extending the scope of international arbitration.

Lancashire Spinners' Lockout Is Averted

MANCHESTER, Eng. (P)—A threatened lockout of 200,000 workers from 560 plants of the Lancashire cotton spinning industry was averted today by a settlement reached at a joint conference.

SEIBERLING Balloon and Special Service Balloon Tires

A year's protection—Life guarantee.

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The two chambers, for some time wary of one another and maneuvering for advantage in the legislative session, might well have become involved in a struggle to the detriment of the President's agricultural relief and tariff revision program. That the Senate was prepared to oppose any overt action on the part of the House was indicated by an open discussion of the House's attitude during the closing hours of the debate of the farm bill in the Senate.

Progressive and conservative leaders, whose coalition dominated the Senate on the farm issue, announced that if the House refused to receive the Senate bill they would oppose any legislation passed by the House, which might have caused a difficult situation wherein it was entirely possible that the whole program of the special session might have had to be abandoned.

From the start, there was a division among the House leaders as to just how far the chamber should go in taking action against the Senate's debt-reduction farm bill. Such close Hoover men as John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, floor leader, counseled conciliatory action. Sliding with them were the farm-bill leaders, L. H. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa, and Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, and Bertrand Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the extremely important Rules Committee, insisted that the House meet the im-

sue squarely. They argued that the Senate's debt-reduction farm bill was a genuine victory for President Hoover in his effort to obtain satisfactory farm relief legislation at the special session.

Mr. Longworth was finally won over to the Hoover conciliation policy. This left Mr. Snell, the only one of the three leading Republican chiefs of the chamber, still insisting upon a showdown. It is no small part of the significance of the victory of Mr. Hoover's policy that Mr. Snell's voice, which for some years past has been all-powerful in House councils, was disregarded. The action of his colleagues in overriding him on the Senate farm bill was pointed out by political observers as the latest of a number of similar incidents in which the Hoover Administration has not accepted Mr. Snell's leadership.

House leaders supporting the President's conciliation policy declared that the Administration is interested solely in enacting into law for and those opposed to the device, deny this contention.

MASSACHUSETTS PAYS \$100,000,000 TO BATTLE COLD

That's What It Cost State in Coal, Gas, Oil to Keep Warm Last Winter

Massachusetts has just spent \$100,000,000 to keep warm, says the State's Commission on the Necessaries of Life, in a report estimating a composite fuel bill for the past winter, just issued in Boston.

This figure, the report shows, includes the cost of 80,000,000 gallons of oil, an increase of 15,000,000 gallons over last year, and the cost of gas used in operating 2925 gas heating plants in homes, the number of installations having nearly tripled since April, 1928.

The commission reported a growing competition for the Massachusetts "fuel dollar." While the fuel for heating the State's 1,000,000 homes still comes chiefly from the anthracite fields of eastern Pennsylvania, thousands of tons of bituminous coal have been received from central Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky, oil is being furnished from Texas, California, Mexico and South America, and Wales, Scotland and even Russia have delivered foreign anthracite to Massachusetts homes. It was also shown that fuel in the form of briquets has been received from Germany, the Netherlands and England.

"Consumers," the commission said, "are now giving primary attention to the actual costs of heating their homes, including the amounts of labor required. The great improvement noted in the quality of coal last season indicates that these new conditions are appreciated by the anthracite producers."

The final words of the commission's report urge home-owners to lay up "at least part of next winter's fuel supply during the summer months."

EUGENE GOSSENS RETURNS TO ENGLAND

LONDON—Eugene Goossens Jr., British composer and operatic conductor, returned from a 10-months tour of the United States, during which he wielded the baton in a Rochester, N. Y., Philharmonic Orchestra, described his experiences in America at a dinner of the Musicians' Club.

"American orchestras," he said, "are the finest in the world." He conducted about 90 concerts, and found the works that created great ovations in America were English compositions. He had heard talk of strained relations between the two peoples, but in America, he said, there is enthusiasm for English music, particularly music, destroyed all barriers.

LONDON TO RADIOCAST NIGHTINGALE'S SONG

LONDON—The radio-casting of the nightingale's song is to be resumed next week in a necessarily secret spot on the upper reaches of the Thames. Radio engineers of the British Broadcasting Corporation will stand by every evening except on May 26 and on polling day, May 30, from May 22 to June 1, inclusive, and transmit the song of birds to three British stations, 4LO, 5XX and 5GB.

On the nights when the rest of the stations are taking a London program they will be included in the relay. The attempts to radio-cast will generally be made between 10:30 o'clock and midnight.

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BRITISH BAKER CLAIMS EARLDOM

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Wedding Rings

LEFT—Beautiful Platinum Ring with 12 Diamonds, \$45 to \$60. RIGHT—Platinum Ring with Orange Diamond Design, \$20.

We carry a complete line of very fine wedding rings with diamonds, from \$45 to \$200. Also set with square diamonds, from \$250 to \$450.

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DUKE AT HOLYROOD FOR CHURCH SESSION

End of Historic Rift Is Expected at Assembly

LONDON—The Duke of York, accompanied by the Duchess, has taken up residence at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, to represent his father, the King, as Lord High Commissioner at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which meets on Thursday for the purpose of healing the great religious split of 1843.

This is claimed to be the first occasion at which a member of the Royal Family has occupied the Lord High Commissionership, which takes precedence in Scotland immediately after the throne during the period of the assembly's sitting.

The session is to enable the assembly to give final sanction to a scheme of union between the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church, which has been under consideration by these two leading religious bodies of North Britain for 20 years. If this final sanction is given, as expected, and the corresponding authorization is completed in time by the Free Church authorities, then a joint session is to take place to bring the union into effect during the present year.

AIR MAIL'S TIME REDUCED

LOS ANGELES—With the inauguration of a new night transcontinental air mail service, letters from Los Angeles will reach the Atlantic seaboard in 31 hours.

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Is interest day of any importance to you? We have many depositors who never fail to deposit something on or before interest day.

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Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE OPENS IN MIDWEST

New Organization Approves
Paris Pact, the League
and World Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Some 200 men and women from many mid-western states, representing universities, colleges, and various organizations, came here this week for the first conference of the Midwest Institute on International Relations. This institute, sponsored chiefly by the Indiana Council on International Relations, was a modest attempt to give people of the middle West opportunity for study, instruction and discussion such as that provided through the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu and the Institute of Politics at Williams-town, Mass.

The first day's session revealed unanimity of opinion that the Paris pact, the League of Nations, and the World Court are machines for advancement of world peace which at last represent the concrete expression of a desire that has been nurtured in the heart of man since the ages began.

World Understanding Needed
The extreme partial view of peace as a mere issue is not a new one in this day, and therefore needed no discussion, it was brought out by Dr. Philip R. Potter of the University of Wisconsin, who added that a nation cannot go the long peace designed until better world understanding has been reached.

Dr. Potter recommended for national discussion and educational treatment in the program to encourage international good will and permanent peace the subjects of disarmament, guarantees of security, outlawing of war, elimination of the causes for war, arbitration and conciliation. Conferences of various nature between representatives of nations are paving the way for greater progress, he said.

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of De Poy University, chairman of the first day's discussion, termed the Paris pact a foundation on which the world today is starting to build a structure to house intelligent and amicable conferences on world political problems. "It is indicative," he said, "that the military oligarchy has gone and that war likewise must go."

Personal Conferences Approved
Open-minded statements of the new era, with no effort to adopt the method of personal conferences and open covenants, according to Dr. Amos Hershey, Indiana University, must receive credit for a large measure of the progress in setting up new international laws and agreements, promoting the security of the world.

"Prime Ministers and Ambassadors today are meeting with one another for face to face discussion of international policies and disputes," Dr. Hershey said, "a fact which clearly demonstrates that the old method of sending long and stilted diplomatic notes is fading away and with it fades the old habit of the unjust to the insulting terms or hidden meaning in the most formal communications."

Philip Nash, dean of Antioch College, advocated an appeal by the peace organizations to the financiers and workers supporting international trade, suggesting that when these fully realize the meaning of world peace in economic terms they would form one of the strongest agencies in support of international good will.

Need of Two Americas
Peace between nations of the western hemisphere would be comparatively simple of attainment if Pan-American and Latin-American political relations were based on the same reasonable idea of cooperation that has pervaded commercial relations between the nations, according to the beliefs of speakers on the Latin-American Day program.

"The greatest need of the two Americas," said Dr. J. Fred Rippy of Duke University, "is mutual co-operation in dealing with the problems which confront them. The United States finds in Latin-America a market for the purchase of raw materials."

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ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM
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You may be slender, but you need STAYFORM for beautiful carriage and poise! Not a corset or corselet. STAYFORM is the modern garment for every woman. Let Rose Hanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure at any of her shops. No obligation.

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Shop Number 18, Plunkerton Arcade,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop,
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
14 Court Arcade Bldg.,
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
407 Robert Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

822 Nicollet Avenue,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
203 Broadway Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
112 West State Street,
ROCKFORD, ILL.
11 West Monroe Street,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

and the sale of manufactured products, as well as a field for pioneering genius. This country can find here also certain cultural and spiritual values. The Latin-American countries feel the need of some security against our preponderant power. Until they have some definite assurance that this is forthcoming they will not accept freely our cooperation and will turn elsewhere. Tact and generosity must be employed in order to gain their confidence."

American Diplomacy Lecturer
Dr. Rippy was lecturer in American diplomacy at Johns Hopkins University in 1928, and is connected with the educational board of the Hispanic-American Historical Review.

Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones, formerly an American commercial attaché in Spain, Cuba and France, spoke of the security between the Americas that is anchored to trade relations.

"We face two great economic factors in the Latin-American situation," he said. "They are trade and investment. They are instructive forces for the program of peace and should be so employed."

Dr. Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University, asserted it would improve the standing of the United States in efforts for peace if the nation were to make the problem of this hemisphere inter-American. The policy of the United States to withhold recognition from governments founded on violence, he added, some times has resulted in lending support to an unpopular government.

European Radio Plan Unsuitable to Canada, It Is Said

Chairman of Dominion Commission Makes No Definite Statement as to Problem

TORONTO, Ont.—While no definite indication was divulged as to the possible character of the recommendations which will be submitted by the royal commission on radio so far as Canada's broadcasting policy was concerned, Sir John Aldrich, chairman of the commission, at the hearing held in the board of trade room, Toronto, dealt generally with the subject.

He indicated that there were three or four courses available or adaptable to Canada and referred to the "establishment of one or more groups of stations operated by private enterprise and who receive a subsidy from the Government," he spoke of the establishment of a corporation of stations by government-owned and financed companies, while he also suggested the establishment and operation of stations by provincial governments.

"We have not committed ourselves in any way," declared Sir John emphatically, "nor have we seen any plan abroad that we think would be adaptable to Canada as a whole. We feel, however, that we have learned a great deal in these foreign countries and that many of the things that we have seen and heard about will be useful to the committee in making its report to the Dominion Government."

Sir John, at the same time, stated that it did not come within the jurisdiction of the commission to make any investigations or suggestions with regard to wavelengths. That was a matter which would be dealt with between the governments at Ottawa and Washington.

A feature of the hearing was a lengthy brief embracing suggestions respecting broadcasting, submitted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These suggestions, in substance, urged:

1. Special study by educationists and radio technicians of the development of educational features preferably under supervision of provincial educational authorities.
2. Achievement of more adequate wavelengths and control of location, equipment, etc., of stations.
3. Maintenance of private ownership of broadcasting stations and revenue from advertising.
4. Selection of commission representing manufacturers, advertisers, radio-casters and public to supervise, control and co-ordinate broadcasting activities in Canada.

5. Cancellation of factors concerning government ownership of broadcasting and the factors respecting private ownership.

STAGE LINES MERGED
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Thomas E. Morgan, vice-president and general manager of the Pickwick Corporation, motor bus operators, announced here the merger of virtually all the principal stage-lines west of Chicago and New Orleans in a \$50,000,000 unit.

Collection Plates
Wanted to sell, 12" x 12" plates, of all sizes, plain and decorated. Also Redwood folding chairs for temporary quarters. Write for details.

GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO.
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Chain Store LOCATIONS from Coast to Coast

"Through eight branch offices this organization renders superlative leasing service, of a national scope, to expanding mercantile institutions."

McNENY & McNENY
NEW YORK, CALIF., BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, LOS ANGELES, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"What You Need Is More and Bigger Spigots"



Beef and Wheat Form Extremes in World Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

In the past would not have been adjudged a sound basis for great industrial prosperity and speculative boom.

The position in cottons is not much different. The big question now being asked in responsible British circles is approximately this: America's farm population still represents 25 per cent of the whole and in Canada the percentage is still higher. If wheat is selling at the 1914 equivalent, 65 cents, with production costs for most producers on post-war level, how long will it be before this reduced buying power is felt through retailers to the great employing industries?

The beef market situation is almost startlingly different. World supplies of beef of quality good enough to find ready sale anywhere in North America or Europe almost exactly reverse the wheat position. Britain's chief dependence for beef supplies is Argentina, more than 99 per cent of that country's exports coming direct to the British Isles.

The cattle situation in the United States is such that trade here believes America soon will enter the market as a heavy buyer of Argentine beef. This would put up the price of beef in Europe almost overnight and cause widespread changes in the food supply trades. Argentine herds have been decreasing steadily as big estates are broken up and the resulting change to grain raising is one of the foremost factors in the present wheat surplus.

It has been stated that this almost inevitable increase in beef prices would allow the English farmer to re-enter beef production on profitable terms, but Sir Edmund Vestey, regarded as the most important figure in the British beef importing trade, denies this, maintaining that because of its peculiar national advantages Argentina will always produce beef cheaper than English, continental or American farmers. The unpredictable factor in the beef situation is the possible easing by United States sanitary regulations which now bar out Argentine meat.

The American position and its effect on Europe is graphically shown by British imports of Canadian cattle, practically all of which now go to the United States. In 1928 Canada sent 79,083 cattle to Britain. In 1927 it dropped to 7669. Last year the trade practically faded out with 405 head. British observers also note that the new American tariff proposals leave Canadian cattle unrevised.

\$750,000 IN IMPORTS
ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Dutiable imports, valued at \$750,000, were entered in the Vermont district during

April, Harry C. Whitehill, collector of customs, announced today. Duties of \$105,918 were collected during the month, representing an increase of 50 per cent over the total for March. Milk and cream headed the list of revenue-producing imports.

Opponents Offer Gov. Long Advice

BATON ROUGE, La.—Collapse of the impeachment proceedings against Huey P. Long, youthful Governor of Louisiana, has been followed by expressions by his opponents indicating he is to be left free to push numerous constructive projects and to expedite the State's business in general.

Most of the executive's opponents seemed ready to give him another opportunity as they put it. They point out that the Governor will have opportunity to regain good will by constructive efforts. The \$30,000,000 road program, on which a start has been made, needs his attention immediately, it is stated. His direction of this work and his policies affecting the departments of conservation, agriculture and education will determine to a great extent whether he may expect co-operation from the next Legislature, observers point out.

One of the large newspapers that opposed him most vigorously has called upon the Governor to "start all over" and redeem the promises that he made during the campaign.

War on Liquor Gains Steadily in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Each day recently has brought its gains in President Emilio Portes Gil's war on liquor.

An announcement just published says that the Mexico City City Council has decided to prohibit the sale of liquor in dance halls, while Abundio Gomez, Undersecretary of War, declares drunkenness should be dismissed from the Mexican Army. Strict watches are to be inaugurated at all barracks to prevent drinking of pulque or other liquors.

POLISH-ENGLISH DIRECT NAVIGATION OPENS

WARSAW—The inauguration of the first direct navigation line between Polish and English ports took place in the Port of Danzig recently. It was the opening of traffic of the Polish-British Navigation Company with its seat in Gdynia.

Four ships of the company will run regularly from Gdynia and Danzig to London and Hull. The celebration in this inauguration took place on the passenger mail boat Warsaw.

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(Continued from Page 1)

In the past would not have been adjudged a sound basis for great industrial prosperity and speculative boom.

The position in cottons is not much different. The big question now being asked in responsible British circles is approximately this: America's farm population still represents 25 per cent of the whole and in Canada the percentage is still higher. If wheat is selling at the 1914 equivalent, 65 cents, with production costs for most producers on post-war level, how long will it be before this reduced buying power is felt through retailers to the great employing industries?

The beef market situation is almost startlingly different. World supplies of beef of quality good enough to find ready sale anywhere in North America or Europe almost exactly reverse the wheat position. Britain's chief dependence for beef supplies is Argentina, more than 99 per cent of that country's exports coming direct to the British Isles.

The cattle situation in the United States is such that trade here believes America soon will enter the market as a heavy buyer of Argentine beef. This would put up the price of beef in Europe almost overnight and cause widespread changes in the food supply trades. Argentine herds have been decreasing steadily as big estates are broken up and the resulting change to grain raising is one of the foremost factors in the present wheat surplus.

It has been stated that this almost inevitable increase in beef prices would allow the English farmer to re-enter beef production on profitable terms, but Sir Edmund Vestey, regarded as the most important figure in the British beef importing trade, denies this, maintaining that because of its peculiar national advantages Argentina will always produce beef cheaper than English, continental or American farmers. The unpredictable factor in the beef situation is the possible easing by United States sanitary regulations which now bar out Argentine meat.

The American position and its effect on Europe is graphically shown by British imports of Canadian cattle, practically all of which now go to the United States. In 1928 Canada sent 79,083 cattle to Britain. In 1927 it dropped to 7669. Last year the trade practically faded out with 405 head. British observers also note that the new American tariff proposals leave Canadian cattle unrevised.

\$750,000 IN IMPORTS
ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Dutiable imports, valued at \$750,000, were entered in the Vermont district during

April, Harry C. Whitehill, collector of customs, announced today. Duties of \$105,918 were collected during the month, representing an increase of 50 per cent over the total for March. Milk and cream headed the list of revenue-producing imports.

Opponents Offer Gov. Long Advice

BATON ROUGE, La.—Collapse of the impeachment proceedings against Huey P. Long, youthful Governor of Louisiana, has been followed by expressions by his opponents indicating he is to be left free to push numerous constructive projects and to expedite the State's business in general.

Most of the executive's opponents seemed ready to give him another opportunity as they put it. They point out that the Governor will have opportunity to regain good will by constructive efforts. The \$30,000,000 road program, on which a start has been made, needs his attention immediately, it is stated. His direction of this work and his policies affecting the departments of conservation, agriculture and education will determine to a great extent whether he may expect co-operation from the next Legislature, observers point out.

One of the large newspapers that opposed him most vigorously has called upon the Governor to "start all over" and redeem the promises that he made during the campaign.

War on Liquor Gains Steadily in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Each day recently has brought its gains in President Emilio Portes Gil's war on liquor.

An announcement just published says that the Mexico City City Council has decided to prohibit the sale of liquor in dance halls, while Abundio Gomez, Undersecretary of War, declares drunkenness should be dismissed from the Mexican Army. Strict watches are to be inaugurated at all barracks to prevent drinking of pulque or other liquors.

POLISH-ENGLISH DIRECT NAVIGATION OPENS

WARSAW—The inauguration of the first direct navigation line between Polish and English ports took place in the Port of Danzig recently. It was the opening of traffic of the Polish-British Navigation Company with its seat in Gdynia.

Four ships of the company will run regularly from Gdynia and Danzig to London and Hull. The celebration in this inauguration took place on the passenger mail boat Warsaw.

Graf Zeppelin, Guest of France, Lands at Cuers

(Continued from Page 1)

try to land at Valencia, he requested the aid of the local garrison. Orders were given to spare no effort to help him. When it was found that the Zeppelin was drifting among the hills, orders were sent out to cut off electricity on every exposed wire in the area.

The Government proffered the two nearest dirigible grounds, Orly by Paris and Cuers-Pierrefeu by Toulon, and Dr. Eckener gratefully accepted the latter. Throughout the afternoon troops in lorries tracked the shadow of the Zeppelin in case of precipitate descent and airplanes circled it in order to keep in touch with its movements. The admiration of the commander was genuine for the way in which the personnel at Cuers-Pierrefeu handled the difficult mooring of the craft, and his first act on landing was to voice his deep appreciation to the French Government and the officer in charge of the airfield for the magnificent assistance given.

On the voyage toward America the French Government had asked the Zeppelin not to pass over certain military zones, but in inviting Dr. Eckener to come down at Cuers-Pierrefeu, they took the ship to the heart of one of these very areas. It is a coincidence that the Graf Zeppelin rests beside another German airship in this first descent on French soil of a Zeppelin flying German colors. The one was a capture, turned over by the terms of the Versailles Treaty; the other is now the guest of France, and is put in this position by the humanitarian efforts of France and the courage of the German commander.

Airship Episode Helps Amity Between Nations
BERLIN—The eagerness of the French not to help the Graf Zeppelin

Polish-English Direct Navigation Opens
WARSAW—The inauguration of the first direct navigation line between Polish and English ports took place in the Port of Danzig recently. It was the opening of traffic of the Polish-British Navigation Company with its seat in Gdynia.

Four ships of the company will run regularly from Gdynia and Danzig to London and Hull. The celebration in this inauguration took place on the passenger mail boat Warsaw.

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has caused a wave of warmest appreciation to sweep over Germany and has made a wrong feel kinder toward France. The friendliness manifested by the French authorities and population came as a surprise, which only indicates the harm political speeches and newspaper reports can do to the relations of the two countries.

French spontaneous willingness to help has certainly improved the feelings of the Germans toward their western neighbor immensely. This is also apparent from the enthusiastic way in which many papers speak of the French help. One paper writes: "This event will remain an incident of historic importance in German-French relations."

"It is almost inconceivable to imagine that there was a time, and that quite recently, when the people rejoiced when another nation's aircraft came to grief," Vorwärts writes, alluding to the war, and adds that the progress of engineering will only benefit the world when accompanied by improvement in the mentality of mankind.

The suspicion of an act of sabotage has been rejected here. "The Graf Zeppelin's fate has only proved that airships of its size and strength are not powerful enough to establish a regular transatlantic service," the Berliner Tageblatt writes. "This was admitted frankly by Dr. Eckener after his return from his first Atlantic flight." The Berliner Tageblatt concedes, "Bigger and stronger Zeppelin ships will follow."

Yale Fellowships and Scholarships Reach High Figure

149 Made by Graduate School Amount to More Than \$100,000—16 to Foreigners

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Awards of 149 fellowships and scholarships amounting to more than \$100,000 and representing endowment and gifts of more than \$2,000,000, has been made by the graduate school of Yale University for the year 1929-30.

Forty-two of the awards are for advanced research and were made to students with Ph. D. degrees or who have done an equivalent amount of work. The recipients include 16 foreign and Canadian students.

NEW YORK (AP)—Awards for art study and research totaling more than \$10,000 have been granted by the Carnegie Corporation, the College Art Association has announced.

Two research fellowships of \$2500 each, four \$1000 scholarships and \$1700 in prizes made up the list of awards, all of which were granted to professors or students of eastern colleges.

The two research fellowships went to Prof. Baldwin E. Smith of Princeton University and Prof. Walter W. S. Cook of New York University.

The four scholarships were awarded to Miss Dorothy Boyd Graves, a graduate of Mount Holyoke and a student at New York University; Miss Gertrude Kramer, a graduate of Wellesley; Miss Elizabeth Wilder, a graduate of Smith College; and Miss Mary Williams, a Radcliffe graduate who will return to that university to complete requirements for a doctor's degree.

Miss Elsie Traustein of Barnard College and L. P. Roberts of Princeton University tied for first place in the two awards totaling \$1700. They will divide the prizes between them.

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G. O. P. Honors Cradle of Party in Celebrations at Friendship, N. Y.

Little Church Claiming to Have Been Scene of Meeting That Saw Rise of Republicanism 75 Years Ago Gets Homage at Commemorative Function

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of New York's part in the founding of the Republican Party has just been celebrated here with exercises attended by several thousand persons, including prominent members of the national and state organizations.

The small Baptist Church—now the Grand Army of the Republic Hall—in which a group of prominent members of the community, headed by A. N. Cole, met on May 16, 1854, to discuss the political situation was not large enough to accommodate the gathering and the ceremonies were held in the auditorium of the Friendship High School.

It was just about dusk on that May evening 75 years ago when Mr. Cole, editor of the Geneva Valley Free Press and a friend of Horace Greeley, arrived at the meeting place to find it unlighted and vacant. Disappointed, he was about to return home when a few of the men who had been invited to the meeting arrived.

The meeting was held; the Republican Party organized, and a committee appointed to arrange for a nominating convention. The committee comprised Mr. Cole, Charles M. Allen, Republican Party, and always asserted that he was instrumental in naming it.

Horace Greeley's Letter
Mr. Cole was an ardent Free Soiler, but he entertained vigorous views about the formation of a new party. Following the repeal of the Missouri compromise, Mr. Cole's newspaper advocated the fusion of all anti-Nebraska elements, and expressed most pronounced views. He has frequently been known as the "father of the Republican Party" and always asserted that he was instrumental in naming it.

Horace Greeley named the party in a letter to himself in 1854, some time in the month of April, he said in a letter to a New York editor 39 years later. Call it Republican, no prefix, no suffix, but plain Republican," Mr. Greeley was reported to have written Mr. Cole in the letter.

While the Friendship meeting marked the inception of the Republican Party in New York State, its claim to having been the national birthplace of the party is disputed by towns in several other states. Chief among these are Ripon, Wis., and Jackson, Mich. In Ripon there is a small schoolhouse bearing a plaque which sets forth that the Republican Party was first organized there at a meeting on March 29, 1854.

The meeting at Jackson was held in July, and is put in this position by the humanitarian efforts of France and the courage of the German commander.

Historical Facts
The Friendship ceremonies started with a parade which included floats of Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley,

Mr. Cole, and the Republican elephant.

Following a program of patriotic music and an address of welcome by E. A. Mapes, master of ceremonies, Assemblyman H. E. V. Forter (R.) of Jamestown, presented documentary evidence of the founding of the party. Harry E. Hull of Washington, Commissioner-General of Immigration, made the chief address. He described the early aims and purposes of the party, which was later headed by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War and brought about the abolition of slavery.

President Hoover was honorary chairman of the ceremonies.

Boston 'Cruisers' Welcomed in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce good will tour paid a brief call to Salt Lake City May 17 and were guests of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon attended by city and state officials and business men.

Mayor John F. Bowman welcomed the visitors in behalf of the city and expressed regret that the Boston people had not given more time to their stay in Utah. N. C. Ellis, on behalf of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, thanked the Boston party for its visit and directed attention to the mining resources of Utah.

J. S. Taylor of the local chamber also spoke and James J. Burke, president, presided.

On behalf of the visiting party, Gerrit Fort, a former resident of Salt Lake, thanked the local chamber for its entertainment and explained the purposes of the nation-wide "land cruise" of the Boston chamber. The visitors were taken on a sight-seeing trip of the city and its environs.

ESTONIA IN TRADE PACT WITH SOVIETS

LONDON—A dispatch from Reval says that an Estonian-Soviet trade agreement for three years has been signed there and enters into force as soon as ratifications are exchanged.

Estonia receives, besides other advantages, transit facilities for textiles to Manchuria.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED—RENEWED, ENLARGED—BY Bachrach

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FRENCH SOCIETY TO MEET WITH THE CINCINNATI

Boston Convention Program Will Include Reception and Historical Trips

Several officials of the French Society will be present at the triennial meeting of the general society of the Cincinnati which is to be held in Boston this year for the first time in a third of a century.

The sessions will be held on June 5, 6 and 7 in the Senate Chamber at the State House or in historic King's Chapel. Delegates from the 12 state societies and from the French Society will be present.

After the formal opening on June 5 the guests will visit Harvard University and various historic places. In the evening there will be a reception at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in honor of the society. Some 2000 invitations have been issued.

There will be special music played by 23 members of the Thirtieth United States Infantry Band. The music has been arranged through Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

The distinguished French guests who will attend the meeting as delegates of the French Society are: Due de Broglie, president of the French Society, Gen. Comte d'Almeida, vice-president; Baron de La Vernet, St. Maurice, secretary; Due de Lamoignon, Comte de Malaric, Duchesse de Broglie and Comtesse de Malaric will accompany their husbands.

Broccoli Playing Part in British Election Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

ment which facilitates the grading of such a useful market produce. In the meanwhile certain issues in the contest have become somewhat obscured. Mr. Baldwin summed them up recently in the Conservative viewpoint when he said: "With Labor you are certain to have taxation; with Liberals you are certain to have borrowing. But our party, despite the difficult time through which we have come, of the industrial troubles of 1926 and had trade, yet tried to do what we could to make the burden of taxation lighter for those who felt it most."

Mr. Baldwin would keep Labor out, at least for a time until the

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Timbers From Trees Old When Constitution Was Built



These Massive Beams, the Gift of Pacific Coast Lumbermen, Which Have Just Arrived at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, Will Be Fashioned Into Masts and Spars to Fit the Rebuilt U.S. Frigate Constitution.

Better Known as "Old Ironsides." The Ship, When Ready, Will Be Taken on a Cruise to Every Part of the United States Available by Water. This to Enable the Thousands Who Contributed to Visit the Famous Vessel.

At the end of a 3000-mile journey from the Cascade Mountains in Washington to the edge of Boston Harbor, four carloads of Douglas fir trees, raw materials for masts and spars in rebuilding the frigate "Old Ironsides" were made the center of a colorful ceremony in the Boston Navy Yard, in Charlestown, on May 18.

Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the yard, officially received the big timbers, drawn up before the drydock in which the Constitution itself is propped, a mass of wooden framework slowly taking shape as the colorful sailing ship, the piece de resistance of the United States Navy 132 years ago. Children from the Boston schools, a Boy Scout troop, the crews of the navy ships now in port, together with Massachusetts and Boston officials joined in the reception.

This gift of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to the "Old Ironsides" fund, transported across the continent without charge by the railroads, will almost immediately become the object of ad and saw, being bent together, turned down, and finally strapped one length upon another until what was once trees growing in the western forests at the time the Constitution was launched, will become the 150-foot-high fore and main masts of the rebuilt ship.

In receiving the gift, Admiral Andrews said, "Already 60 per cent completed, another year should see the Constitution once more upon the water. Some \$400,000 has been spent in its rehabilitation, and at least \$200,000 more will be needed, but with its completion there may be assurance that not only will the old frigate be as seaworthy as in the days of 1912, but in many respects a better ship."

Despite its four decks, its massive construction, its difference in type from any wooden merchant ship afloat and the necessity of not only building up a new ship but of first removing parts that have rotted through long contact with water, the rehabilitation of the Constitution, because of such gifts as these,

will be no more expensive than would be the cost of building a similar ship today.

Admiral Andrews described also the navy's plans to take the rehabilitated ship on a cruise covering both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and even invading the deeper rivers that as many people as possible may have the opportunity of seeing her.

The new measure specifies that the sailing-cost plan of determining the valuation of imports may be used whenever satisfactory information cannot be otherwise obtained. Under the existing law the sailing-cost plan is applied only in prescribed cases. This change is characterized as one of the most far-reaching in the bill.

By means of all these changes, opponents say, the fixing of rates is delegated to the President. All that will be necessary, they contend, is to put an item on the tariff list and the President gains immediate control of fixing duties through the power of his appointment to the tariff commission, the 50 per cent flexible provision. The using of the sailing-cost plan of appraisal and the making of the Secretary of the Treasury the last word on customs.

MAINE SEEKS HIGHER DUTIES
AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Resolutions favoring tariff increases on potato and hardwood products were adopted at a meeting of the Maine Development Commission here.

The resolution relating to a hardwood tariff says that hardwood products in the United States at present are subject to strong Canadian competition; that in Canada manufacturers secure timber at low stumpage rates through crown grants; that labor costs are lower in Canada; that the Dominion enjoys favorable transportation differentials; and that since 1906 Canada has imposed a 25 per cent ad valorem duty on all importation of hardwood flooring.

BELGRADE PAPERS Growing Fewer
Capital of Yugoslavia Now Has Three Dailies Which Are Styled Colorless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The extinction of newspapers in Yugoslavia under the dictatorial régime continues to be high. One of the latest victims is the Belgrade Novosti, one of the four chief dailies of Serbia. It was formerly the organ of the Serbian Agrarian Party and was the only paper in Serbia that approached a left wing position in politics. The present drastic control of the press that it lost many of its readers and so had to cease publication for financial reasons.

This leaves Belgrade with but three dailies, far less than any other Balkan capital has. They are Pravda, the organ of Dr. V. Marinkovich, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Politika, a paper of information.

HONORARY MEMBER ELECTED
President Hoover was elected an honorary member of the association for his work in establishing the Hoover War Library at Palo Alto, Calif., which contains 2,000,000 pieces from 47 countries. T. P. Severson, of Belgium, librarian of the League of Nations, was elected a corresponding member.

F. P. Keppel, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York, advised the librarians not to force prepared courses on readers. One group met to make plans for putting libraries in each of the national parks, another to make a list of the best religious books of the year. As an expression of interest in library work for children in Mexico, the Children's Librarians' Section and the School Librarians' Section are sending to the Lincoln Library in Mexico City a collection of 175 books.

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MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING COSTS OUT BY PLANNING

State Doing Its Part in Hoover Program of Stabilizing Work

Massachusetts already has demonstrated the practicability of long-range planning of public works. It was shown at a meeting of the Boston Building Congress, called to discuss the State's building program and legislative procedure needed to permit it to co-operate with the nation program.

Indicative of the constructive interest awakened by President Hoover's intention to put into operation a plan for stabilizing business through timely release of government work, all branches of the building industry, from architects and engineers to labor men, were present at the meeting.

That a sentiment favorable to this trend of modern economics prevailed among speakers and hearers was manifest in the applause that greeted the remarks of William S. Parker, president of the organization, when, in outlining the purpose of the gathering, he said that the United States was to be felicitated on being headed by a President capable of, and in sympathy with, work of planning for prosperity.

Work in Winter Months
How Massachusetts has so planned much of her public work as to greatly mitigate seasonal fluctuations was shown by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission of Administration and Finance and Budget Commissioner of Massachusetts. With the aid of a chart he pointed out that government costs for the State during the 10-year period from 1915-25 were the lowest in the United States, and that one of the reasons for this low cost was the timely release of government contracts at a time when prices were low and labor plentiful.

"During the years since 1923," he said, "the Department of Public Works has contracted in December for work to be begun in December. These contracts, during the last few years, have amounted to more than \$1,500,000 annually."

He explained how, during the World War, building construction was kept to a minimum, as it was in subsequent years of relatively full employment; but that in 1922 when business was slack, appropriation bills were practically doubled and the question of giving employment to labor was given great weight. When business picked up, in following years, the appropriations were again lowered. The effect of such planning, he pointed out, was beneficial to both Government and industry.

Conservative Attitude Taken
"For 1929," he said, "the Commonwealth has made provisions for the expenditure of \$3,885,450, the great percentage of which will be so apportioned as to give a helping hand to industry at seasons when depression seems imminent."

While he believed in a conservative attitude toward the plan of "engineered prosperity" toward which President Hoover has expressed his

approval, and which William Trautman, member of the Boston Sinking Fund Commission, and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, pointed out in his address that "the United States was continually amassing better statistics, better records of business, and that these records were putting the Nation in a better condition to intelligently outline the course of business than has ever been dreamed of before."

"By paying high for labor," he said, "we have created a market unapproached by any other age. With proper statistics to keep us on the right track—data such as that recently presented by the President's committee on recent economic changes—business should move along always on an up-grade. He concluded by saying that he was very much in sympathy with the general scheme of long range planning of public work."

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES (By U.P.)—A school census of the entire Republic of Argentina, as a means of promoting literacy will be made this summer. The census is sponsored by the National Council of Education. It will include all children between the ages of six and 14 years and will be started July 10.

SPANISH FLIERS REACH CUBA
HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—The airplane Jesus de Gran Poder landed here May 17 with the Spanish transatlantic aviators, Captain Francisco Iglesias and Ignacio Jimenez, who had made a non-stop flight from Guatemala City to attend the inaugural of President Machado.

THE FIREPLACE

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For Your Sun Porch

This Fibre Divan . \$32.00

The Arm Chair... 13.75

The Rocker 13.75

For the Set \$59.50

Think of the charm and comfort that \$59.50 will buy: The three-piece suite sketched is one of four styles in frames finished in a variety of summer colorings. The pieces may be purchased separately if desired.

These Suites May Be Purchased on White's Convenient Payment Plan

Furniture Department—Fourth Floor

From you we have learned—

That one good hat is worth more than three cheap ones.

That harmony is your first requirement in clothes.

That sensible prices for good things really pay.

That a sweater should be perfection or nothing.

That berets are almost indispensable.

That our velvet shoe trees keep shoes in shape without stretching them.

These and countless other things you have taught us. Having learned we profit by your lessons and having found you wise we listen that we may serve you better.

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MEMPHIS MAKES BETTER ALLY OF 'OL' MAN RIVVUH'

Regains Glory of Steamboat Days and Adds Trade in 'Barge-Load Lots'

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"Ol' Man Rivvuh" is coming again to play a prominent and useful part in the affairs of Memphis. The Mississippi is one of the leading actors in a drama that is making Memphis what it was in the palmy days "beto' de wah," a center of river transportation "down in Dixie," and—what it never was until recently—an outstanding center of heavy and skilled industries.

The river now offers more than merely a subject of departed glory for blackface comedians to sing "blues" and steamboat songs about, though it still is good for that, too. Its glory, if it ever departed, is returning in barge-load lots—and one barge, according to river men, carries about as much as an average railroad freight train.

The activity formerly to be seen "down on the levee" at the foot of Monroe Street when steamers brought here the produce of plantations all along the river has only changed form and moved its scene to the two large municipal rail-and-river freight terminals a little way down the shore, where every month approximately 30,000 tons of merchandise, from automobiles to pickles, is loaded or unloaded.

Taking Away the Romance

The transition from the ornate passenger steamboat of the '70s to the prosaic rowlike tow-barge of today has, it is said, taken the glamour from the river, just as Samuel Clemens and other pilots of a century ago complained that the Government had "knocked the romance all out of piloting" by setting up lightships and dredging snags to "pull the river's teeth." But if you press one of these river men he will assure you that a man still has to "know the river"—and that means much on a stream that meanders like a grazing cow—before he can steer a "tow" from Pittsburgh or St. Louis to Memphis or beyond, even with a radio operator and electric searchlights at his elbow.

There is something impressive, too, in the way a modern "cutter dredge," keeping the channels open for these boats, literally chews the bottom of the river where shoals are forming, sucks up the sand by tons and throws it out along the bank. The headquarters of the dredging service from the lower Mississippi are in Memphis.

Headquarters also are here for a large section of the Government's flood control work. Contrary to what might be supposed, when the river spreads out over the countryside both above and below Memphis the city itself feels no immediate concern. It is perched on a 50-foot bluff, and, with one of the world's largest streams in its front yard, Memphis has an even better source of water beneath, and draws its municipal supply from artesian wells, said to comprise the largest artesian water supply system in the world.

Residential Direction Limited
Its situation as the "Bluff City," though, limits its residential growth to one direction. The business section along the river front is the western end of a quadrangle some eight miles wide, bounded by creek bottoms on north and south.

But eastward springs up street after street of new houses, pretentious ones of southern architecture and honey bungalows of brick or stone, while homes in older Memphis become more deeply nestled among thick-foliated trees, shrubbery and climbing roses.

An area of 20 square miles soon to be annexed under a legislative act is estimated to include 43,000 people. Industry for the most part follows the northern or southern edges of the quadrangle or clings to the water front. An eloquent commentary on the importance of river transportation is the fact that this city is rapidly becoming a large steel shipping center.

Several oil field supply companies have established main yards here, bringing pipe here from Pittsburgh by water and distributing from Memphis by rail to the southwestern oil fields. Memphians now claim the city is the largest nonproducing steel distributing center in the Nation.

The city, of course, has long been known as a cotton market. When you

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Miss J. Simmons, London, Eng.
Mr. R. Grant, London, Eng.
Mrs. Anna Farnell, London, Eng.
N. E. Deering, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Mrs. Florence Canton, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.
Harold Vorotily Maude, Fordcomb, Kent, Eng.
Miss Mae Howard, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Mary G. Hovey, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Pauline Greenfield, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel E. Corman, Chicago, Ill.

Fashionable Frocks for the Spring Season COATS Greatly Reduced We specialize in outfitting the Bride and her attendants.

Radio 589 Boylston Street, Boston Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

see a man on Front Street with that all over his business suit, it does not mean he is a careless dresser; he is a cotton buyer. That sweetish oily odor in the air occasionally as you drive in the outskirts of the city means you are near one of the many cottonseed oil mills.

Hardwood is an important commodity here, too, so that to the large cotton warehouse in the world Memphis soon will add an automobile body plant of exceptional size. Completion of a 200-mile pipeline bringing natural gas from Louisiana is believed to have added another advantage.

The Negroes form approximately 35 per cent of the population of the city, and perform something like 99 per cent of the common labor and household service. They have their own business sections, creditable dwellings in some parts of the city, and their own amusements, notably a theater running Negro musical comedy and giving one performance a week for a white audience.

The city has its share of parks, 25 of them widely scattered, from Riverside on the southernmost bluffs, and De Soto Park about a mound from which Hernando De Soto is supposed first to have seen the Mississippi, to Confederate Park where stood Civil War river fortifications, and Overton Park with its widely known municipal zoo.

Soon to be added to the city's recreational institutions is the "pink palace," a \$1,000,000 mansion of pink marble and greenstone built by Clarence Saunders of Piggly Wiggly renown. This is being turned into a municipal museum of art and natural history to house collections already available.

Of similar shiny newness are the tasteful Gothic buildings of Southwestern College, constructed of white stone from the college's own quarry in Arkansas. A broad concrete viaduct, recently finished, carries Poplar Avenue over four railroads at one leap, and after certain connections are made, will induce the principal cross-state Nashville highway into the city. The Sterick Tower, an office building on which construction is well under way, will rise 29 stories.

A municipal airport is being put into service, and already ambitious planners are pointing out how with a few million dollars—of course, that is a little money—Memphis might build up to a safe dry height an island in the river directly out from the back door of the post office, and so have an airport and park only a moderate bridge length from the business section. This improvement would be partly rewarded, too, by getting rid of a few billboards that mar an otherwise magnificent view.

Chile and Peru Reach Accord on Tacna-Arica

(Continued from Page 1)

suggested that they submit the whole question to the United States for arbitration.

On the invitation of President Harding representatives of the two countries met in the United States and a protocol of arbitration was agreed upon following which the President of the United States accepted the role of arbitrator. Several years labor resulted in failure of this effort and a plebiscite commission which had finally been named abandoned its mission.

The final effort to settle the controversy was inaugurated by Mr. Kellogg in 1923.

The Tacna-Arica region contains the most extensive and valuable nitrate deposits in the world, now to a large extent mined by American interests. Until synthetic processes developed other means of obtaining this commodity these fields supplied most of the world's needs. This source of wealth has been of the greatest benefits to Chile, and has contributed vastly to making her one of the three leading South American countries.

Ten stipulations are contained in the settlement, the most important of which is that there shall be a division of the two provinces, Tacna going to Peru and Arica to Chile. The dividing line shall start at a point which is to be designated with the name "Concordia," situated 10 kilometers to the north of the bridge over the River Luta, and shall continue parallel to the Arica-La Paz Railroad.

The sulphur deposits of Tacora shall remain in Chilean territory, and the canals of Tichusana and Mauri, also known as Azucarero, shall remain the property of Peru.

The Government of Chile will grant to the Government of Peru in the Bay of Arica, a wharf, a customs house, and a station for the railroad from Tacna to Arica, where Peru shall enjoy independence and an ample free port. All these works shall be constructed by the Government of Chile.

The Government of Chile will deliver to the Government of Peru the sum of \$6,000,000 and also deliver

without cost of any kind to Peru all the public works already constructed, together with all government-owned real property in the Department of Tacna.

Chile and Peru, in order to commemorate the consolidation of their friendly relations, agree to erect on the Morro de Arica a monument, the design of which shall be the subject of agreement between the parties.

Children of Peruvian nationals born in Arica shall be considered as Peruvians until they attain the age of 21 years, at which time they shall have the right to elect their definite nationality; and the children of Chileans, born in Tacna, shall enjoy the same right.

Chile Celebrates Accord
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Officials of the Chilean Foreign Office congratulated Conrado Rios-Gallardo, Foreign Minister, at the Foreign Office May 17 when a message from the Chilean Ambassador at Washington, Carlos Davila, announced settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.

The bells of the cathedral chimed in announcement of the settlement and the carillon of the ancient basilica tolled the national anthem.

Under present plans the treaty will be signed in Lima by Señor Rada y Gamio, Peruvian Foreign Minister, and Emilio Figueroa-Larain, Chilean Ambassador. It will then be sent to the two national parliaments for ratification.



The Less-Than-Carlot Division of the \$1,000,000 River-Rail Terminal at Memphis, Where 30,000 Tons of Merchandise is Unloaded Every Month. Seen Here Are Towboats of the Government's Mississippi-Warrior Service, Barges and Wharves. In the Background Appear the Harahan and the Frisco Bridges, Carrying Four Rail Lines Across the River—the Only Bridges Spanning the Mississippi South of Cairo, Ill.

'Authors' Day' Plan Initiated by Club Women of Illinois

National Observance Proposal Will Be Placed Before General Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHICAGO—A national movement for an "Authors' Day" which should honor men of the pen as other patriots are commemorated by memorial days has been begun by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

They adopted a proposal for such an annual observance in their state convention here and have had it endorsed by Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation, preparatory to bringing it up before the biennial at Swampscott, Mass.

"We have Arbor Day, Independence Day and Memorial Day," the resolution stated. "Our vast army of writers should likewise be accorded recognition. Authors in giving us a literature have provided one of the most potent aids to national development along all paths worth while. The clubwomen hope to see Nov. 1 set aside for proper observances honoring the Nation's authors."

Literary contests were held during the convention, prizes being awarded by judges of recognized authority for the best poems and the best one-act plays. "Between Trains," a one-act comedy by the winner of the contest, Mrs. R. D. MacManus, was put on during the convention by a cast of trained players, members of women's clubs.

Sale of Big Estate to Aid Playgrounds

New York Philanthropist to Devote \$5,000,000 Property to Child Welfare

NEW YORK (AP)—Five million dollars worth of real estate is to be sold by Edward Browning for the establishment of a foundation to build playgrounds and supply children's hospitals with toys. Mr. Browning, one of the largest

VANCOUVER INCREASES SHIPPING AND TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Shipping and trade in Vancouver show big increases according to the report of the Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners. As compared with March, 1928, the tonnage increase registers a net gain of 49,522 tons. Total imports show a gain in the last three months as compared with the same period last year of 115,550 tons in deep sea cargo, while exports show a gain of 326,742 tons.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAY STAY

LONDON—Addressing his constituents in West Birmingham last night, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that the Prime Minister had asked him to continue as Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons for another Parliament. If elected, he proposed to do so.

Harlequin Relish—a chopped gaily colored relish made from watermelon pickle, preserved cucumber, pimento and candied orange peel. Sweet, fruity, mildly seasoned. 11 oz. jar . . . 37c

Overland Pickled Pineapple—attractive little cuts of ripe pineapple, mellowed in a spiced sweet pickle. 1 lb. jar . . . 53c

Col. Skinner's Chutney—prepared in India from luscious mangoes, figs, raisins, ginger, the juice of limes, and subtle spices. Serve with roast or cold meats. 16 oz. bot. . . \$1.00

Overland Sweet Gherkins—small, firm, crisp gherkins in mellow, spiced vinegar. 12 1/2 oz. bottle . . . 43c

Trinity Pickles—a combination of dainty slices of watermelon rind, rings of preserved cucumber, and cucumber rings stuffed with pimientos. Jar . . . 60c

Overland Watermelon Rind—a luscious pickle, mellow, sweet, mildly spicy; especially good with fowl. 1 lb. jar . . . 50c

Gillard's Menager Pickle—chopped fruits and vegetables in a very spicy sauce; the recipe of M. Menager, chef to King Edward VII. Jar . . . 80c

Overland Sweet Pickle Slices—delightfully crisp, firm, smooth, richly green slices, appetizing and attractive. Pint jar . . . 37c

Stores in Boston, Brookline, Newton. Auto deliveries in Greater Boston. Telephone orders promptly filled. Special department for the careful filling of mail orders. Copy of our complete price list on request.

S. S. PIERCE CO. BOSTON Telephone Back Bay 7600 or Regent 1300

Senate Confirms Irvine L. Lenroot as Federal Judge

Former Wisconsin Senator, First Named by Coolidge, Faced Long Opposition

WASHINGTON (AP)—Irvine L. Lenroot, former (R.) Senator from Wisconsin, is to be a judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Persistent opposition to his nomination was finally overcome and the Senate voted confirmation on May 17.

The vote was 42 to 27, and it came only after seven hours of continuous debate by the Senate in executive session, with George W. Norris (R.), senator from Nebraska, continuing to the end the effort he began during the final days of the Coolidge Administration to block the appointment.

The nomination of the former Republican Senator to the lifetime post was transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Coolidge but was never acted upon. President Hoover resubmitted

it early in the present session in the face of the open opposition that had become evident.

Mr. Norris based his opposition on the former Senator's attitude as chairman of the Senate Lands Committee during the inquiry into the leasing of Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve. He also condemned his appearance as an attorney before the Interstate Commerce Committee representing power interests shortly after his retirement from the Senate.

Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, asserted in defense of Mr. Lenroot that his record as a Senator and as an attorney was clear.

During the debate, the recurring question whether the doors should be opened for consideration of the nomination was brought forth, but a motion to open the doors lost, 35 to 34.

Clinic Witness Says Cigarettes Lit Near Films

Woman Says Men Frequently Smoked Near X-Ray Room, Even After Warning

CLEVELAND (AP)—Investigation into the Cleveland clinic fire which caused 122 fatalities from gas generated by blazing X-ray films went forward with information that cigarettes were smoked near the film storage room and that the clinic had been warned of the danger.

These facts had been uncovered in testimony before an inquest conducted by A. J. Pearce, coroner, and Ray T. Miller, county prosecutor, newspaper men were told. The inquiry was held behind closed doors.

Mrs. Rose Reber, charwoman at the clinic, testified that men frequently smoked cigarettes in the basement near the room where the film was stored, and that she never had seen the steel fire door closed.

A report of the Ohio Inspection Bureau warning the clinic to safeguard the building by removing the film was read into the record. Mr. Pearce admitted after the hearing was closed. He with Mr. Miller declared their inquiry was "not a blame-finding affair" but an attempt "to determine exactly what happened."

The inspection report was filed with clinic officials some time ago, Mr. Pearce said, with recommendations that the film be stored in a separate building. Mr. Pearce said he "believed" the report mentioned the desirability of sprinklers and ventilation, but added he was not certain.

The fatality list was reduced after officials announced they were unable to find three of the reported victims, upon. President Hoover resubmitted

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CLEANER PRESS SOUGHT IN MOVE AT LOS ANGELES

Editorial Rating Service on News Tone and Accuracy Arranged by Clubs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Clean journalism and fair statement of facts in the public press will be encouraged in Los Angeles by an editorial rating service, to be undertaken by a number of clubs and civic organizations here.

The service will compare all local newspapers to ascertain the ratio of their news space devoted to crime, crime pictures and kindred subjects, and to determine their relative accuracy and character of headlines. Results of this survey will be published periodically in the bulletin of all organizations participating, and their members will be asked to give their support to the paper ranking highest in tone and accuracy.

A preliminary meeting to discuss the campaign was called by the citizens' committee of the Municipal League of Los Angeles, and was presided over by P. D. Noel, committee member. A group of interested men and women were present, although there were no official representatives from other organizations or newspapers.

Among clubs and civic organizations which will be asked to co-operate by forming subcommittees to study different phases of the newspapers are the Friday Morning Club, Eboli Club, Los Angeles Bar Association, City Club, Woman's City Club, University Club and the Woman's University Club.

In naming the newspapers examined in connection with their relative standing, the object will be not to injure any paper, but to give accurate information to the public with the object in view of improving public taste in journalism.

The idea is not new in Los Angeles, but rather is the revival of previous campaigns waged twenty-five years ago by the late Charles D. Willard, then secretary of the Municipal League, and again six years ago, by similarly interested persons. Mrs. Arthur J. Sullivan, who participated in the 1923 campaign, is active in the current movement as is Anthony Pratt, editor of the Municipal League Bulletin.

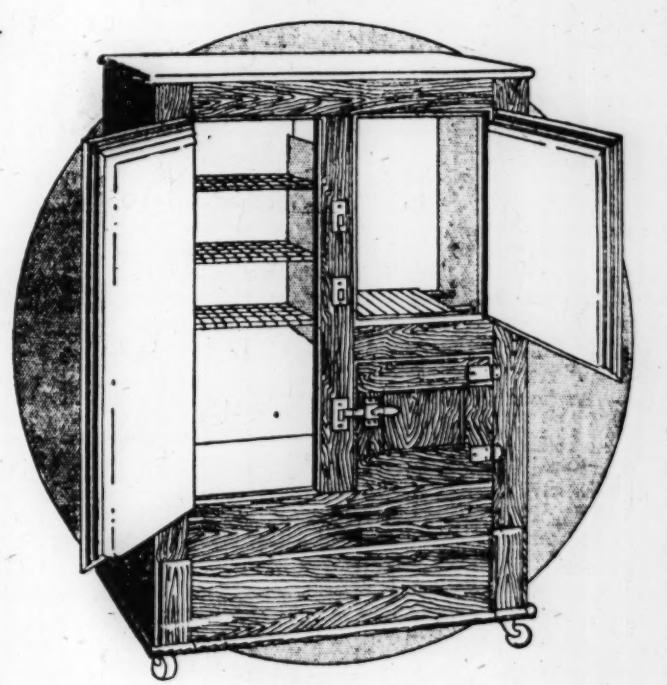
Since the campaign of 1923, it was pointed out by Mrs. Sullivan, one local newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, has followed the policy of printing crime news on the second page, instead of the first, unless the case is of unusual importance.

never before in Boston has this famous make of insulated refrigerator been offered at such

remarkably low prices

we consider them the best of ice-chest values....

the Rose Frostair Refrigerators manufactured by the Gibson Refrigerator Company.



refrigerators insulated with corkboard

... both models have double wall construction throughout, smooth sides, and solid brass nickel plated trimmings... the case is of ash, of golden oak finish... the provision chambers are white enamel... the doors lined to resemble porcelain. Don't miss this truly great sale.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BOSTON

third floor annex

24.50 for chest of 50-pound capacity

27.50 for chest of 75-pound capacity

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUBS REGAIN LEAGUE LEAD

Open Swing Against Western Teams With Victory—Champions Lose

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P
Cubs	21	10	1
Reds	19	12	1
Braves	18	13	1
Giants	17	14	1
Phillies	16	15	1
Cardinals	15	16	1
Pirates	14	17	1
Robins	13	18	1
Dodgers	12	19	1
Senators	11	20	1

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Chicago Cubs today regained the lead in the National League by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals 4 to 2 in a game played at St. Louis. The Cubs, who had been in second place, moved into first place with this victory. The Cardinals, who had been in first place, fell to second place. The game was a close one, with the Cubs leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. The Cubs' pitcher, Lefty Williams, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The Cardinals' pitcher, Dizzy Dean, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The game was a close one, with the Cubs leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning.

FAVORITES REACH SEMIFINAL ROUND

Stanford Expected to Win P. C. Conference Tennis

STANFORD, Calif., May 17.—The Stanford University tennis team today won the doubles match of the Pacific Coast Conference tournament, defeating the University of California 6 to 4. The Stanford team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The California team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

BROWNS PASS THE YANKEES

Take Runner-Up Position in Standing as Champions Lose Fifth Straight

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P
Yankees	19	12	1
Red Sox	18	13	1
White Sox	17	14	1
Angels	16	15	1
Phillies	15	16	1
Cardinals	14	17	1
Pirates	13	18	1
Robins	12	19	1
Dodgers	11	20	1
Senators	10	21	1

BOSTON, May 17.—The Boston Red Sox today passed the New York Yankees in the American League standings by defeating the Yankees 4 to 3 in a game played at New York. The Red Sox, who had been in second place, moved into first place with this victory. The Yankees, who had been in first place, fell to second place. The game was a close one, with the Red Sox leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. The Red Sox' pitcher, Lefty Williams, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The Yankees' pitcher, Dizzy Dean, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The game was a close one, with the Red Sox leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning.

Nebraska Leads in "Big Six"

Track Meet With 23 Qualifiers

OKLAHOMA, May 17.—The Nebraska track team today won the 100-yard dash of the "Big Six" conference track meet, defeating the Oklahoma team 10 to 9. The Nebraska team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Oklahoma team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

TURNESA DEFEATS HERBERT C. JOLLY

New Yorker Wins in Exciting 37-Hole Golf Match

MOORETOWN, Eng., May 17.—Joseph Turnesa, a New York professional, today defeated Herbert C. Jolly, a British professional, in an exciting 37-hole golf match. Turnesa won the match by a score of 10 to 9. The match was a close one, with Turnesa leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. Turnesa's pitcher, Lefty Williams, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. Jolly's pitcher, Dizzy Dean, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The game was a close one, with Turnesa leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning.

C. E. Heacock and Runkel Advance

To Play for Singles Title in the "Big Six" Tennis Tournament

AMES, Ia., May 17.—Charles E. Heacock and Louis Runkel, both of the University of Nebraska, today advanced to the final round of the "Big Six" conference tennis tournament. Heacock and Runkel won the doubles match of the tournament, defeating the University of California 6 to 4. The Heacock-Runkel team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The California team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

UNITED STATES TO MEET JAPAN

Defeats Canada on First Two Days of Play in Davis Cup Tennis

MONTREAL, Que., May 17.—The United States tennis team today defeated the Canadian team in the Davis Cup tennis tournament. The United States team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Canadian team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

Italy Advances in Davis Cup Tennis Play

Defeated Australia in Second Round of European Zone Davis Cup Tennis Play

DUBLIN, Ire., May 17.—Italy today advanced to the final round of the Davis Cup tennis tournament by defeating Australia 3 to 2 in a game played at Dublin. The Italian team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Australian team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

THREE "BIG SIX" GAMES PLAYED

Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas Nines are Winners

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The St. Louis Browns today won the 100-yard dash of the "Big Six" conference track meet, defeating the Missouri team 10 to 9. The Browns team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Missouri team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

Red Sox Surprise Yankees

The Boston Red Sox today defeated the New York Yankees 4 to 3 in a game played at New York.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Boston Red Sox today passed the New York Yankees in the American League standings by defeating the Yankees 4 to 3 in a game played at New York. The Red Sox, who had been in second place, moved into first place with this victory. The Yankees, who had been in first place, fell to second place. The game was a close one, with the Red Sox leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. The Red Sox' pitcher, Lefty Williams, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The Yankees' pitcher, Dizzy Dean, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The game was a close one, with the Red Sox leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning.

Two Tennis Titles Are Won by Tulane

Takes Singles and Doubles Championships of Southern Conference

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—The Tulane University tennis team today won the singles and doubles titles of the Southern Conference tennis tournament. The Tulane team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Tulane team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

Several Hold on to 400 Averages

National Leaguers Finding Them Harder and Harder to Maintain

CHICAGO, May 17.—Several players in the National League today found it difficult to maintain their 400 average. The players, who had been in the 400 average club, found it difficult to maintain their average. The players, who had been in the 400 average club, found it difficult to maintain their average.

Prince of Wales and Walter C. Hagen Win

Winley Forest, Eng.

WINLEY FOREST, Eng., May 17.—The Prince of Wales and Walter C. Hagen today won the Winley Forest golf tournament. The Prince of Wales and Walter C. Hagen won the match by a score of 10 to 9. The match was a close one, with the Prince of Wales leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning. The Prince of Wales' pitcher, Lefty Williams, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. Hagen's pitcher, Dizzy Dean, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs. The game was a close one, with the Prince of Wales leading 3 to 2 in the ninth inning.

Brue Burn Victor in W. G. A. B. Series

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM STANDING

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM STANDING

Team	W	L	P
Brue Burn	10	5	1
Victor	9	6	1
W. G. A. B.	8	7	1
Series	7	8	1

Golf Stars Given Life Memberships

By the Associated Press

MOUNTAIN, May 17.—The Mountain Golf Club today gave life memberships to several golf stars. The golf stars, who had been in the 400 average club, found it difficult to maintain their average. The golf stars, who had been in the 400 average club, found it difficult to maintain their average.

MINNESOTA DEFEATS INDIANA NINE, 9 TO 7

See to the Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—The Minnesota baseball team today defeated the Indiana team 9 to 7 in a game played at Minneapolis. The Minnesota team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets. The Indiana team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

Jameson Retains Position in Lead

Drops Below 400 Mark—Detroit Continues to Lead Clubs at Bat

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Chicago White Sox today retained their position in the lead of the American League by defeating the Detroit Tigers 4 to 3 in a game played at Chicago. The White Sox, who had been in first place, moved into second place with this victory. The Detroit team, consisting of Bill Johnston and John H. Johnson, won the match in four sets.

BORG BREAKS WORLD SWIMMING RECORD

SANTA MARIA, Calif.

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Brue Burn Victor in W. G. A. B. Series

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM STANDING

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM STANDING

Team	W	L	P
Brue Burn	10	5	1
Victor	9	6	1
W. G. A. B.	8	7	1
Series	7	8	1

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SAN FRANCISCO PICKS ITS WAY OUT OF SNARLS

McClintock Traffic Plan in 13 Months Brings Order to Mix-Up

Cities throughout the United States are making serious efforts to free the motorist from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the sixth of a series, describes activities in California.

San Francisco—Within a little more than 18 months San Francisco has brought order out of chaos in its traffic situation. Businesslike methods, aided by expert study, are credited with solving one of the most unique street problems in the United States.

At the outset San Francisco faced the fact that the waters of San Francisco Bay were not to be used as a highway for the city's traffic. In addition, her most important thoroughfare is so irregular that no two intersections are alike.

"It is probable that there is no traffic artery in any American city which possesses more than a fraction of the traffic complexities to be found on Market Street," a report to the San Francisco Traffic Law Enforcement Board declared. "Market Street runs diagonally through two different dimensions of systems of rectangular planning without having been given the proper treatment in subdivision. The streets on either side are laid out entirely without system or order in their relationship to one another."

Harvard Man Takes Charge. The San Francisco traffic survey committee, of 30 prominent business men and officials, appointed by Mayor James Rolph Jr., decided to seek expert counsel. It retained Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Huxford Erskine bureau of street traffic research at Harvard University. Dr. McClintock undertook a year's study and, in the fall of 1927, submitted a detailed report. Approximately \$100,000 has been expended since by the committee in furthering its investigations and recommendations.

While the original report covered only San Francisco, the effect of traffic entering and leaving at the city's gateways, largely generated by a wider traffic area centering here, extending some 60 miles to the north, 50 miles to the south, and 40 miles to the east, also was taken into consideration. This automotive region includes the jurisdictions of 73 governmental units, and this situation did not seem to lend itself readily to a comprehensive regional survey.

Dr. McClintock's recommendations covered the field of traffic control by which existing conditions might be improved without major physical changes in the streets of San Francisco. To carry them out, a uniform traffic ordinance was adopted in harmony with the national conference prepared by the national conference on street and highway safety.

Things Work Much Better Now. In order to facilitate observance of the new ordinance, the Traffic Law Enforcement Board was formed, embracing every department of the city government having to do with the government of the streets. The Traffic Survey Committee also

has labored to co-ordinate all governmental departments in the interests of expediting traffic. More than 80 per cent of Dr. McClintock's recommendations have today been carried into effect or are in the immediate process of being made effective by specific agreement with the municipal departments. Further improvements are expected through the systematic planning of widened traffic arteries, by which motorists may get from one part of the city to another with the minimum of delay. In this connection, services of Harland Bartholomew have been retained as a city planning consultant.

Los Angeles Plans New By-Pass Roads

LOS ANGELES—By-pass highways, to eliminate much of the through traffic which at present passes through congested areas, are being planned by Los Angeles as one of the next steps in improving conditions of motorist travel. The situation is complicated not only by the increasing motor registration, but because of the annual influx of tens of thousands of tourists.

In the county of Los Angeles, which includes such surrounding cities as Pasadena and Long Beach, there are 750,000 motor vehicles registered, or more than one-third of all the motor vehicles in the State. To provide adequate streets and roads for handling an automobile for every three persons in population is a problem of the first magnitude which is being worked out so well that the city is credited with gradually reducing its fatalities in traffic, while increasing constantly its numbers of cars. It leads the United States in decrease of traffic fatalities among children of school age.

New By-Pass Roads Planned. The construction of by-pass roads from north to south, which will make it unnecessary for motorists to enter the congested areas of the city merely for the purpose of passing through, is expected to aid greatly in relieving conditions.

In addition to handling through travel they will provide additional broad lanes of traffic for the city's commerce. These by-pass highways are being planned by the engineering departments of the city, county and Automobile Club of Southern California.

Another important improvement is the widening and resurfacing of streets and the building of viaducts. Under a plan adopted several years ago this work is progressing in a manner that gradually is relieving the most congested districts in the matter of viaducts over the railroad tracks and the Los Angeles River.

The old structures have been supplanted by steel and concrete bridges, wide enough to accommodate the traffic flow.

Police Have Traffic School. One unique provision for intelligent administration of the law is a police traffic school. This is designed to familiarize all traffic officers with city, county and state laws and with court procedure in traffic matters. Los Angeles was among the first cities to establish such a school. This applies to all crossings where there are automatic signals or traffic officers situated. Pedestrians are required to move with the traffic flow and not attempt to cross intersections when the signal is against them.

Constant study is given to the traffic problem by engineers and organizations. A district traffic advisory committee, which includes in its membership judges of traffic courts, city prosecutors, city and county traffic enforcement departments and the automobile club, holds regular

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sessions at which current traffic problems are discussed and recommendations made. Uniformity is sought in offenses in which arrests will be made and

War as Crime Revising Views on American Neutrality Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

deal with ordinary peace-time activities. It is the beginning of an international criminal law, making provision against war as the supreme international crime. It is only in its beginnings, but enough has already been accomplished to call for a complete re-examination of the attitude toward it and the participation in it of all of the civilized nations.

The question of what the United States should do in case a war broke out anywhere in the world today must be judged not on the basis of the old regime in which war was a legitimate operation, but on the basis of the new conceptions of international dealing which denies that fundamental postulate of all the long historic past.

The outlawry of war, to use the common American phrase—though that phrase is not technically correct—is a movement which goes no further back than the period of modern democracies. There were, of course, individual protests and partial movements of opinion prior to the nineteenth century, but it was not until the second half of that century that statesmen felt obliged to reckon with a possible denial of the legitimacy of war.

Bismarck Foresaw Situation. The first notable instance of it was in Bismarck's time, when that sagacious statesman, although he had no disposition to the most highly perfected instrument of war that the world had yet seen, came to the conclusion that it was unwise to use it without assuring himself of wide popular support both in his own country and abroad, by putting his opponent in the wrong. The vast controversy over the guilt or responsibility for the World War, which began with the war itself and has continued to our own day, is chiefly significant for the underlying fact that although war was still technically the free prerogative of the statesmen of 1914, nevertheless it was wrong to use it for anything but self-defense.

The League of Nations had this moral judgment to build upon. It gave expression to something more than a mere abhorrence of the battle field. The use of violence in the slaying of men for national purposes or ambitions had already become obsolete in the opinion of all right-thinking people, and the only problem which the League had to face was to find the way to avoid what all the world had come to recognize as a wrong method for the settlement of international controversies. The reputation that attached to using such means to an end was equally shared by all civilized belligerents, and perhaps most keenly felt by those who had participated most in the war and so had suffered from it most keenly.

Clear of Official Favoritism. Now over against this new attitude toward war there had persisted like an anachronism the old-time laws of neutrality, which permitted the nation not at war to trade equally with both or all belligerents on the hypothesis that the belligerents were within their own rights in fighting.

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is to participate by the feeding of the fumes. Two methods have been proposed to rectify this situation. One is by refusing American arms and munitions to any and all belligerents anywhere in the world. The other is to refuse arms and supplies only to that nation which in American judgment has become the criminal violator of the peace.

At first sight it would seem as though the first of these two alternatives would be the most effective action by the United States to prevent wars, but when examined more closely it will be seen to rest upon a false moral ground and to work out to the advantage of the stronger nations or those which have secretly in time of peace accumulated sufficient supplies to reap the first advantage by its sudden onslaught on its neighbors.

Verdict on Guilt Difficult. If the United States refuses supplies to innocent or unprepared victims, it becomes an accomplice, even if an unconscious accomplice, of the criminal, by refusing to support the innocent. However difficult the choice may be between the belligerents, the decision is to be made by the responsibility for making it. Peace cannot be established in the world by American refusal to oppose iniquitous oppression or organized violence.

The only enduring basis of international peace lies in the acceptance of an ordered world in which the crimes of nations, as of individuals, are recognized for what they are and are recognized as depriving American friendship, support, and material supplies.

Senator Capper's resolution is based upon the second of these two principles, principles from which there is no escape in either the moral or the political world of the future. If war is wrong, the United States cannot be indifferent to that wrong either in the old-fashioned neutrality which permitted help to both belligerents or in the new proposal that help be given neither one. The nation must judge and choose where the guilt lies. This much is absolutely clear.

Who Shall Make Decision?

But when we come to the next step—who shall pronounce and decide in this great court of world opinion and national action—then we come upon the real heart of the problem. Should it be the President, acting through his State Department? Or should it be Congress? Should it be joint agreement of both Executive and Legislative branches of the Government? Should it be plebiscite, as some have proposed?

In practice it is probable that in clear-cut cases the judgment may be exercised by the Executive branch of the American Government without serious difficulty. Indeed, in the actual carrying out of the Kellogg-Brand Pact as it stands today there is henceforth a responsibility upon the State Department that it be kept informed concerning the issues which arise anywhere else throughout the world which threaten the fabric of that world-wide contract.

But there is a better way still, one which would tend to prevent conflicts from developing. In the Four-Power Pact of the Pacific we have already accepted the provision that in case of disputes arising concerning island possessions in the Pacific, the four powers—which include the three great sea powers—shall go into conference, not necessarily for judgment and not necessarily even for agreement, but at least for an exploration of the issues and an understanding of the basis of disagreement.

Conference Theory Upheld

If this provision of the Four-Power Pact were enlarged so as to apply not merely to island possessions but to any disputes whatsoever, then we should have the means of knowing where the issues lie; and in the conference itself we should have the alternative for war.

The Four-Power Pact should be applied to the Pact of Paris in order that Article 2 of the Peace Pact, which calls for "peaceful means of settlement," would be implemented with the pertinent implement of peaceful disputes. But, this was done, then, in case of dispute and threatened violation of the treaty, the presumption of guilt would be upon that power which refused this means and went to war instead.

In short, the question of peace enforcement depends in the last analysis upon having a more perfect way for determining against whom to enforce it; and this more perfect way would automatically tend to solve the very question itself.

HEADS VERMONT BAPTISTS. RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Frederick R. Dickerman of Bristol was elected president of the Vermont Baptist Conference at the closing session of a three days' convention here. The 1930 convention will be held at Barre.

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ATHENS HAILS 'AHEPA' GROUP FROM AMERICA

1200 Greeks From Overseas Feted by Nation—Welcomed by Premier

ATHENS—With the arrival of the 1200 members of the Ahepa—American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association—in Greece comes the announcement that the Ahepa has offered 3,000,000 drachmas for the establishment of an agricultural school at Corinth, and has invited the Mayor of Athens to pay a visit to America for the purpose of inducing the Greeks there to take a more active part in the rehabilitation of their native country.

Official bodies have been competing with each other in offering the Ahepa hospitality. Receptions have been given on behalf of the Government, the municipality and the university. A pageant was organized by the Women's League in the Stadium, in which archaic dances were performed in national costumes. The Ahepa has witnessed such an enormous gathering as that which welcomed the visitors, who, with their picturesque costumes and decorations, formed the central attraction of the event.

The Ahepa is the largest Greek association of its kind in America, counting a membership of 20,000 and more than 170 branches scattered all over the United States. Almost every Greek town and village is represented in America. Every year generous gifts come from across the Atlantic to the home towns for building schools or churches or to aid in some public facility. It is to this assistance from the Greeks abroad that the country owes most of its fine public buildings and edifices.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, in a speech of welcome, strongly urged the Greeks to take to the heart a material interest in the Greek loans to be soon launched in the States. Mr. Venizelos went on to mention the valuable assistance given to Greece by America, beginning with the Greek War of Independence in 1821 till the Mircasitic catastrophe. "You must be proud," Mr. Venizelos continued, "to be the citizens of such a grand Republic. But do not forget your country from Hellas—Hellas that has enlightened humanity by its masterpieces of thought and art, that is today working intensively in order to become an element of progress and civilization."

DANISH FIRM EMPLOYS MANY YOUNG ENGINEERS

COPENHAGEN—Many young engineers are being employed by the firm of F. L. Smith & Co. of Copenhagen, which is extending its staff in order to complete the large contracts for building cement works for the Chinese Government, also other large works in Egypt and Turkey. Paul Larsen, head of the Copenhagen office, says that in the last half century the firm has never been so fully occupied, nor have they employed so many engineers. At headquarters they have a permanent staff of about 400, but these do not include those working in other countries.

GLASGOW DEDICATES FIRST UNION CHURCH

GLASGOW—The first building in Scotland to be erected by members of both the United Free Church and the Church of Scotland was recently opened and dedicated at Mosspark.

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Glasgow. The opening ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Montgomery Campbell. Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, said that it was his privilege to pass through Parliament the measure required to show the way for the consummation of the union of the churches. The final ratification of that great union which could take place in October would stand out in the history of the country, and would be remembered not only by this generation but by many as being of great moment in their lives.

World Handbook to Aid Diplomats Planned by League

Dictionary Would Give Exact Meaning of Common Terms in English, French, German

LONDON—A study is to be made of the practicability of preparing a novel and ambitious type of dictionary, technically called: "Co-operative Handbook of Political and Philosophical Terms," intended to simplify the task of diplomats and others who have to negotiate international agreements.

This proposed handbook would contain the commonest expressions for use in English, French, and German, explaining the subtle distinctions between the terms used in the three languages. The proposal for such a dictionary was approved recently when the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations met in London. This conference was organized by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. The institute has been asked to undertake various tasks with a view to co-ordinating the work of the different national institutions.

The conference has already made plans for the publication of a directory of organizations qualified to serve as impartial reference centers on international affairs. In connection with the question of library cooperation, the conference suggested that the establishment of an international lending library would be of the greatest service. It is probable that these conferences for the intensive study of international relations will in future take place annually. The personal contact thus established between the directors of the national institutions represented, and the opportunities for co-ordination of research work on international affairs, should, it is felt, lead to a better understanding between nations.

FRANCE OFFERS FREE COURSES TO SWEDES

STOCKHOLM—The visit of Prof. Leda Pincoff of the University of Poitiers to Stockholm this year is participated with much enthusiasm. Professor Pincoff, an old friend here, comes with an invitation from the Government of France to Swedish students to study in France for one year with tuition, board and lodging free. Swedish authorities are asked to select a number of pupils and teachers, preferably those versed in the French language, for this trip.

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BULGARIA KEEPS FAITH WITH ITS TEACHING STAFF

Democratic Entente Holds to Promise to Pay Better Salaries

SOFIA—The Bulgarian Government which is in the hands of the Democratic Entente has fulfilled its promise to give better salaries to the state employees.

Before the accession to power of the present government, primary school teachers received from \$9 to \$11 a month but now they get from \$15 to \$21. Junior high school teachers used to get from \$9 to \$12 but they now receive from \$19 to \$28. High school teachers formerly received from \$11 to \$18 but now their salaries range from \$27 to \$33. University professors now receive from \$50 to \$75 a month instead of from \$20 to \$24 as during the peasant régime.

The state also pays teachers for several months even though unable to work and pays them for the extra work they do. Rest and recuperation stations have also been built for the teachers. Scholarships are granted to teachers' children and help is given to the children of teachers who have passed on.

Many school buildings have been repaired and not a few excellent new buildings put up. The schools are better equipped than formerly. Fortunately, along with this improvement in teachers' salaries goes an improvement in the condition of the peasants.

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Let Us Plant Trees and Enjoy Their Beauty and Shade

By EDNA WALLING

THE primary part in the planting of a garden is the planting of trees, and yet I have come across such a number of people who are considered good gardeners, who are quite lost when it comes to a selection of trees and shrubs, although their store of knowledge on the raising and the bringing to perfection of the annuals they require, may be quite excellent.

Apart from their beauty, which is sufficient reason for their existence, trees play a most important part in garden making. They give background to the flowers; shade to those who work and rest therein; a green fringe to the habitation; a shady invitation at the garden entrance, and a backbone to the garden. The tracery of the branches in winter is so beautiful, the green of the evergreens so comforting and the blossoms of the flowering fruit trees so exquisite. In spring it is strange that so little is thought about trees. It is sad, unutterably sad, when an old tree is cut down.

I know of three cases here in Australia where land was purchased for building purposes on which trees of great beauty stood. In one case the house was placed and built with great caution on the builder's part to preserve the trees which beautifully framed the new building. The most important of the trees was an old Pittosporum close up to which the house was built; the dark shining foliage against the pale-tinted plaster was a picture to delight one and I was anxious that a friend should share this picture with me. I drove her along this roadway and for a moment I wondered where my picture was—all the trees had been cut down! Again a beautiful little English oak of 25 to 30 years of age is shortly to be cut down because the architect is not able to work into his plan all the owners want without its removal. I have seen the tree on the ground, and in consequence have suggested the removal of the architect!

A Cool, Shady, Green Garden
This is all a suggestion to those very fortunate people who possess trees. Now we must consider what to plant in the treeless garden. Some people—and I am one of them—love the cool, shady, green garden that suggests easy chairs, a low table for meals, books, a restful retreat in summer; where the carpet is of gold in autumn, and where the rustling brown, the silver green and the yellow of the different bark forms a tapestry in winter; where the birds sing in the branches.

To such people one suggests without hesitation elms, poplars, planes and willows; but there are many who want more than trees, lawns and shrubs, and it is fairly generally known that quite a number of flowers do not thrive in the shade of big trees or in the root and soil. "Lorley" is a large pale pink variety; "Queen Charlotte" a silvery pink semi-double flower; "Louise Unik" is one of the most beautiful white varieties with large double white flowers. I have seen perennial plants at their best in a garden where large trees predominated; few other flowers were attempted, and the result was most restful.

Small Trees
Trees that will not make such demands on the soil as to make it difficult to grow anything but grass underneath will be what 75 per cent of my readers are looking for. Quite a number of small trees are most liberal with their gifts and modest in their demands. Of the blossom trees we will commence with the Japanese plum, prunus mume, because it blooms so early in spring that it is really the end of the winter! It surely is the most joyous of little trees with its tight little pale pink, red, or white blossoms covering the branches. In Australia it commences to bloom at the end of June; it grows to 10 feet high. The variety with red flowers, prunus mume splendens, has foliage that turns to a vivid red in autumn. It is lower growing than the pink and white varieties, branching low and attaining but eight feet. Prunus pissardi, the Persian, or purple-leaved, plum, is frequently planted, and the variety nigra is fast becoming popular. They attain approximately 12 feet in height. Pissardi has white flowers and Pissardi nigra pink, with deeper foliage.

The flowering apples are still little known, or perhaps more correctly, little planted. Malus floribunda pur-

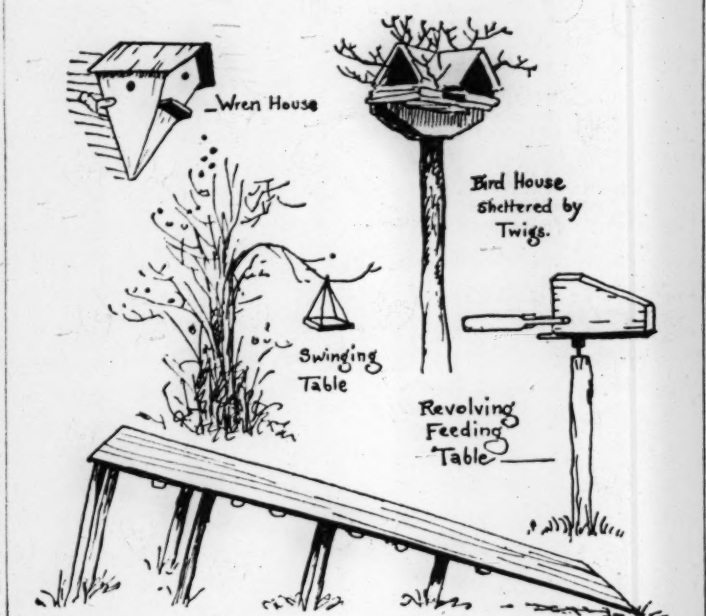
purea and Malus Niedzwetzkyana both have beautiful foliage with a bronze purplish tinge in their dark green leaves, flowers of bold du rose and fruit of a dark reddish color in autumn. Malus floribunda, as its name implies, is most lavish of flower with conspicuous small yellow apples in autumn which weigh down the branches so profuse are they. Malus Parkmanii (synonymous with Halliana) is compact of form, with dark green foliage and semi-double rose pink blossoms. Scheideckeri has blossoms that are red when in bud changing to pink when open.

In Australia the flowering peaches are extensively planted to the exclusion of other species. Their foliage is quite a good green but it is never so beautiful as the dark foliage of the flowering apples. I should not

exclude them but I should first plant apples!

Of flowering trees the hawthorn, Crataegus oxyacanthus, is delightful at a garden gateway. Its density, its long life, and its spreading habit make it delightful in such a position. A very close relation—the Washington thorn, crataegus coccinea, is long lived, and its spreading habit makes it delightful in such a position. The white flowers are not conspicuous for their beauty but the brilliant scarlet berries, which cover the tree in early autumn, are so bright that they appear to be scarlet clusters of flowers from a distance. In addition the foliage is as beautiful as a maple in color and can be relied upon where the Japanese and other maples are not successful.

Silver birches, the small golden poplar, (populus canadensis aurea) and box elder (acer negunda) are all good small garden shade trees for the lawn, for the back of borders or for enframing the house, and a pear tree or two trained as a pyramid is a very picturesque note in any garden.



Shelter for feeding Birds

Some of the Accommodations Which Attract Birds to the Parks of Topeka, Kan.

Winning Farmhouse Design

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE farm home may be built along artistic lines as readily as the city home. The average ruralist's requirement of plenty of rooms, need not preclude an attractive exterior, although too often it seems, farmers have neglected their family living quarters in favor of great barns for their live stock.

That, after all, everyone on the farm seems to nourish dreams of something better in home comfort, was illustrated in the intense interest shown in the model farm home contest conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The federation let it be known that it was interested in seeing better living conditions for every farm family in the United States. As a result 5640 sets of plans for the ideal all-American farm home were submitted.

The floor plans which accompany this article won the first prize. They were submitted by Charles L. Bibeau Jr., Moline, Mich. Farm women and men of the United States and Canada were eligible, and the women contestants considerably outnumbered the men.

The elevation presented herewith was sketched later by an architect just to prove that a really attractive farm home could be built from the prize plans. And it does not take more than a glance to see that the resulting exterior compares most favorably with homes in exclusive city suburbs.

After comparing the submitted plans with the requirements of the contest, the judges based their first

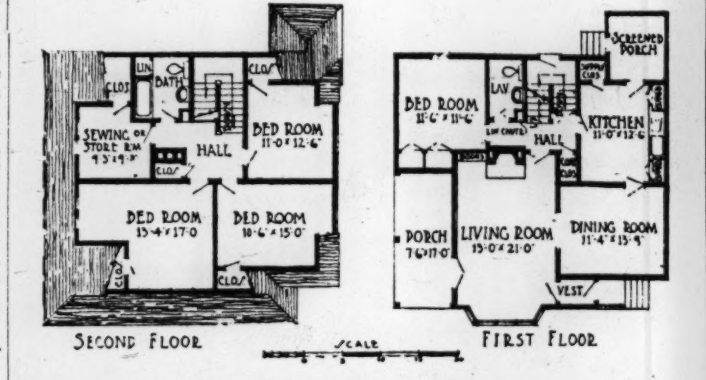
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Architect's Sketch of Exterior Design for a Farmhouse That is Both Charming and Convenient.

Farmhouse Plans Which Won First Prize in a Recent Contest Conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

prize award on extra points for compactness of the upstairs; no wasted hall space; hired hand's room on the first floor, so situated that it would be used as a guest room if needed and for economy of construction in heating.

Let us examine the fine points of the first prize home from the viewpoint of Mr. Bibeau. Here is what he has to say about his floor plans:

"This ideal farm home is especially adapted to farm life because it possesses the following features: 'The kitchen has cross ventilation and space for coal and for oil or gas ranges besides good cupboards and a supply closet for stores usually kept in more remote places. 'The screened porch affords an excellent place for summer meals and for the preparation of vegetables in a cool place. 'A rear stair hall permits workers to enter the house at the grade level and a coat closet and washroom just off the hall afford all necessary conveniences and passage to the living room or dining room without entering the kitchen. This is a distinct advantage. The stair hall also permits hired help to enter and leave the house and their quarters without passing through other rooms. 'A first floor bedroom with ample closet space is conveniently located near the laundry. All bedrooms have cross ventilation and closets.'

When a vivid glow of color is wanted, the orange Siberian wall-flowers (Cheiranthus Allionii) may be planted with excellent effect and when sown in the spring they will flower freely from July until the frosts begin.

Novel window box plants are the dainty dwarf sweet peas although they are only grown in pale shades at present. They are extremely bushy in habit and are smothered in flowers.

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Many Uses for Annual Vines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUR gardens, in spite of all that we can do, will often assume an air of primness, where one degree of luxuriance. If a touch of abandon is required here and there, to contrast with the regular armies of the border plants, nothing will do better than vines. But perhaps the garden is too small to afford space to the larger woody varieties such as bignonia and wistaria. Vines of annual nature, then, will meet the requirements of such a garden perfectly. Most of them are rapid-growing.

A vine not often seen is the Canary Climber (Tropaeolum peregrinum), which derives its common name from its showy, fringed yellow blooms which seem to flutter about the vine. This vine attains 15 feet in a warm sunny location. Cobaea scandens, with bluish or white blossoms resembling those of cup-and-saucer Canterbury bell, is another excellent climber. Cobaea will grow well in partially shaded situations, a fact to be noted and doubly useful. A third vine is the Mexican morning-glory, Impomoea rubro-cerulea. With its huge blue flowers, it has but one objectionable trait—that it does not keep its blossoms open in full sun. But the blue is so beautiful that one is quite willing to be about early, and wait cloudy days for the pleasure of seeing it.

Easier Culture
Among the annual vines of easier culture, the cypress and cardinal vines, so effective in foliage, will certainly find a place. The foliage of the cardinal resembles that of the palmate Japan maple, while that of the cypress is almost gossamer in effect, so delicately cut are its leaves. These vines are both impomoeas, and their scarlet flowers will close in the sun. If one has to have chicken wire, it may be transformed into a billow mass of green if cypress vine is planted. The hyacinth bean (Dolichos) have rapid-growing twisting stems and are adaptable for use on pergolas or small trees. The flowers, borne in clusters, are pea-shaped and followed by large pods of burr-like shape. Hyacinth beans are usually listed as "Daylight" and "Darkness," as the white- and the purple-flowered types are called.

The balloon-vine (Carpisspermum) is grown for the beauty of its large inflated fruits, rather than for its insignificant white flowers. This vine skips lightly over everything near by, so it should be used with discretion. Recently a photograph appeared in a magazine showing the lowly pumpkin occupying a high position as an ornamental. This pumpkin vine was growing along a leafy wall, which curved and followed by large pods of burr-like shape. In the garden, where pumpkins might prove too monstrous, gourds

could be used. The mock-orange variety would give the effect of the pumpkin, but on a smaller scale, while the one called Turk's turban, which has fruits striped with red, green, and white, would surpass it in gayety of color. The usefulness of a gourd need not end with the coming of frost, since they are colorful substitutes for fresh fruits when arranged in bowls.

On Trellis or Out-of-Bloom Shrubbery
In the garden these annual vines will be used on trellises, arbors, fences, or merely be permitted to clamber over out-of-bloom shrubbery. Rambler roses, usually too sparsely foliaged, will be greatly improved if a vine or two is trained on them during the summer and autumn. The only mistake to be made in the use of annual vines is that of planting too many in one place. One or two will provide sufficient drapery for a large rambler rose or shrub, while a dozen in the same place might threaten to smother their supporting host, and at the same time lose their individual character entirely in a thicket of twining stems.

In English Gardens Also
When making out the yearly seed list for the flower garden, climbing annuals often seem to be unaccountably overlooked, and yet their rapid growth and decorative flowers should assure them a place in all gardens where summer bloom is needed on badly furnished pergolas or unsightly fences.

They are particularly valuable for

the newly planned garden, which, lacking established perennial creepers and climbers, is dependent on this class of plant to hide in some degree the disconcerting bareness of new buildings, rose pergolas, etc., and it is astonishing what a delightful show of bloom and color may be enjoyed during the summer months by making sowings of some of these annual climbers in the spring.

The Morning Glories (Ipomoea Purpurea) synonym convolvulus major, half hardy annuals with brilliant hues of flowers of blue, lilac, rose, crimson, and other shades, and Ipomoea versicolor, often catalogued as Minalobata, orange and crimson, are perhaps the most ornamental of all the annual climbers.

Another showy half hardy annual which throws long trailing shoots bearing sprays of orange, red or yellow flowers is the Chilian Glory Flower (Eccremocarpus Scaber). Trained on string against a dark fence this is most effective.

Where a quick-growing screen is required the annual Japanese Hop (Humulus Japonicus) is an excellent subject, and the variegated variety with its leaves irregularly marked with lines and blotches of silvery white and yellowish green is also decorative. Both varieties may be used for either sunny or shady positions.

The dainty foliage and butterfly yellow flowers of the well-known Canary Creeper are always attractive and do well on a north facing. The beautiful Tropaeolum Lobbianum, so vivid in coloring, and its several brilliant varieties should be more often grown, however, so attractive are its lovely little flowers which give a glorious touch of color against a dark background.

Although strictly speaking, the white rosy red, and rose pink everlasting sweet peas are perennials rather than annuals, they may be had in flower by sowing seeds in spring.

that he has himself paid for the material purchased for the job. The owner should then demand, not only a waiver to date by the general contractor to the owner, but also the waiver for labor and material from the subcontractor—plumber, carpenter, etc. Unless he does this, the owner may be in the predicament of having a lien filed against him.

The best advice, it seems, is to employ a competent and financially responsible contractor, who will in turn employ only responsible subcontractors. In some states, mechanics are protected by law with a claim against real estate to whatever extent they have improved it, and unless the general contractor is responsible, the owner may find himself paying some bills twice. In any event, the owner should require with each payment he makes on the building adequate waiver of the right of the person furnishing material and labor to file a notice of lien. And he should also secure waivers from supply houses furnishing materials. Payment should never be made to contractors for more material or labor than is already used, the best authorities advise.

To ascertain whether or not a contractor is responsible, some bankers and lawyers recommend that the contractor be investigated from every possible angle. They advise not only going to his bank and inquiring about his financial status, but calling upon the material yards where he makes his purchases. It is also recommended that other owners who have employed the same contractor's services be interviewed.

A first-class contractor may not always be the lowest bidder, but many people have found that paying a little more to a reliable general contractor saves money and annoyances and possible duplication of effort.

The general contractor lets out subcontracts to the various mechanics—the plumber, bricklayer, plasterer, carpenter, electrician, etc. When, for example the plumber has completed a certain amount of his contract, he will go to the general contractor for payment. Usually 15 per cent of the payment is withheld all along the line, sometimes until 30 days after the job is completed, as an extra precaution. When paid by the contractor, the plumber gives legal waiver that he has received the money for both material and labor. Moreover, he should by all means be required to give waiver

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If the Water Garden is Large Enough, the Egyptian Lotus, Pickered Weed and Other Aquatics Form a Natural Frame for the Loveliest of Water Lilies, White and Pink. But Even the Smallest Pool is Charming With a Water Lily, and One Cut Blossom Makes a Beautiful Table Decoration in a Low Bowl.

Part I of this article was published last Saturday.

Through the Window
Evans City, Pa.

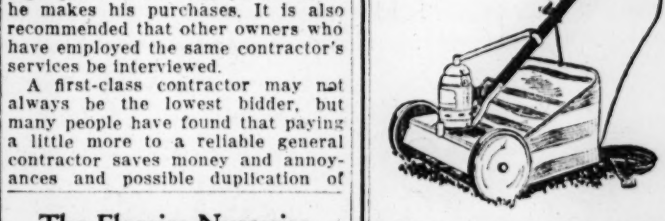
A woman who is fond of the outdoors and of flowers had to spend several hours a week in the laundry using a mangle near a window. She decided to plant low, sweet-scented mignonette just outside, in front of the window.

She was always grateful for the sweet odor when it blew in through the open window.

Another happy thought was to plant iris or other flowers near the edge of the woods behind the house, giving the appearance that they had always been there. Great was the joy of finding them in spring.

A. L. D.

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Anyone Can Have a Lily Pool

PRACTICALLY everyone loves a water garden, for the quiet surface that reflects tree-top and sky, the sweetness of aquatic plant, the shimmer of darting goldfish, seem to call up in all who come near it a sense of peace. But it is so often thought that one must have a large space and elaborate garden design in order to have this loveliness. In the fascinating souvenir year book of the Annual Chicago Garden and Flower Show of this year, is a short article on the subject of Lily Pools, by August Koch, chief florist of the West Park System, Chicago. "Anyone who has sunny space can have a lily pool," says Mr. Koch, "even though the space is on an apartment roof or in a city back yard. Any watertight wooden container 16 or more inches in depth can be made into a lily pool and may be sunk in the ground or set where wanted. Every pool large or small, should have goldfish to prevent mosquito breeding, and to help keep the pools clean from minor vegetation such as algae, etc. For good bloom, a lily pool must have full sunlight most of the day.

The simplest pool is made from a wooden barrel or candy pail, a tub, or a half barrel. Three or more such containers grouped together and sunk level with the surface of the ground make a most attractive feature in a garden. The pool should be filled with six to eight inches of very rich soil. After the lilies or other plants are planted in this, fill in an inch of clean, sharp sand, then four inches of rather sun-heated water. Keep water at this depth until the very hot weather of July, then increase the depth to eight or 10 inches for the rest of the season. Water lilies come into bloom most quickly in shallow water, but must have deeper water during hot weather.

"Larger pools may be made of concrete, of stones chinked with cement, or of puddled clay. They may be filled with soil as small pools are, or may have the plants grown in tubs or boxes set on the bottom of the pool. In the huge formal lily pools of Garfield and Douglas Parks—the largest formal lily pools in the country so far as we can learn—the plants are grown in boxes 30x30x10 inches, filled with soil prepared by composting soil and manure, layer upon layer. In these pools the water is kept at a depth of four inches over the surface of the boxes during the early season and is increased to 10 or 14 inches during the heat of summer.

"For bordering naturalistic pools," Mr. Koch adds, "the West Parks use Iris pseudocacina, cat-tails, sedges, lythrum, marshmallows, arrow-head, pickerelweed, and other native water-loving plants. For accent purposes in the formal lily pools, the West Parks use Thalia, papyrus, and umbrella palm. For the benefit of the goldfish, we use a few water hyacinths each season, for the goldfish like to deposit their eggs among the roots of this plant."

Another happy thought was to plant iris or other flowers near the edge of the woods behind the house, giving the appearance that they had always been there. Great was the joy of finding them in spring.

A. L. D.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Historic Salem House Preserved

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

UNDER the title, "Has a Dozen Houses; Wants More," an article appeared on this page Nov. 27, 1926. It was the story of the work of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, founded in 1910, a strong and efficient group of citizens of several states. After 16 years' activity it had acquired, furnished and opened for public view, 12 homes of special interest, dating between 1651 and 1890. Since that story was written, six more houses have been added to the then dozen. The eighteenth century landmark was opened to the public last Thursday. It is the oldest brick house in the city of Salem, Mass. Richard Derby built it in 1762. He was one of the "merchant princes" of those days, sending his ships to the West Indies and to southern Europe. The once aristocratic section surrounding this old mansion is now crowded with three-deckers and similar structures. For months the restoration has attracted near-by attention, so the day of opening came to be one in a thousand for those whose homes are in the neighborhood. Scores of children, with some equally curious mothers, crowding the sidewalks as motes of number and quality, such as they had never seen there before, lined the near-by streets.

To all the heavily paneled rooms of two floors the guests were freely

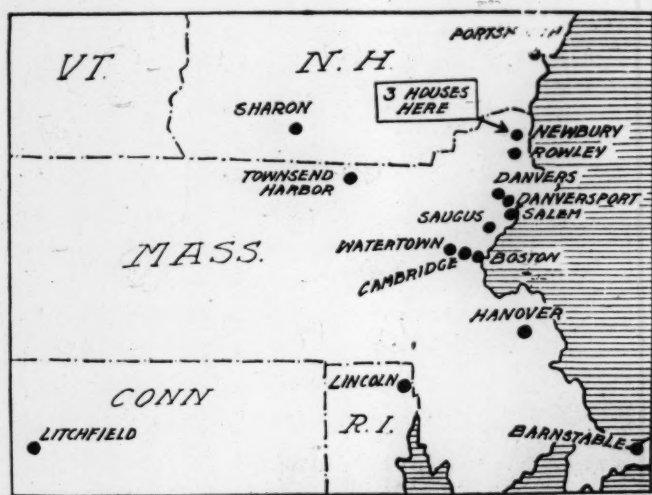
welcomed. Ladies in rich and strikingly becoming ancestral costumes served, assisted by many similarly gowned. Thus animated by hostesses who appeared in dress and in charm to belong to the period of the home, the attendance at a seeming eighteenth century reception was complete in its illusion.

Portraits of the early Derbys and of other Salem notables were seen in several rooms. Descendants of the Derbys and of contemporary families of importance were active as hostesses, and numerous among the about 400 visitors.

This house faced the harbor, on the near shore of which and just across the present street was Derby's wharf. Now its stone retaining walls are all that remain of the structure. The warehouses and extensive yards where this operator of the 1760's housed his merchandise, are all gone. "The old counting house" does re-

main, moved across the street onto the mansion grounds many years ago. The residence was a fine one when it was built in 1762, as it is now. Two stories in height, with gambrel roof and spacious attic, its 12 rooms could accommodate a large household. On both first and second floor walls the paneling is exceptionally fine, and the condition of the interior wholly original, except for trifling details. This house has been particularly furnished by Salem members and friends of the society, although there is need for many more articles of suitable sort before the place will be properly supplied.

Those who visit New England during the vacation months, coming either from near-by or more distant states may like to visit some of the society's houses. For the assistance of such tourists, we are printing today a map which indicates the location of their chief holdings. These are open to the public except a Litchfield, information regarding any of them, or about the work of the society may be gotten by writing to their headquarters, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.



Showing the Location of "The Preservation Society's" Eighteen Houses

And Now, Potlids

Special Correspondence

ONE of the most astonishing quests of the small collector of today is that of circular, decorated potlids. These were made in Staffordshire at a trifling cost in Victorian times to form the colored covers of jars of cosmetics and even of preserved meat paste and potted fish paste. The jars were often broken and thrown in the dustbin when their contents were exhausted but the colored lids in many instances, because of their intrinsic beauty, have survived. Until the present "rage" for collecting them started, they could have been acquired for a few dollars, or even cents.

A rare example of these once ignored lids has just changed hands at a famous London auction room, after excited bidding, for no less than £38, about \$190. This is the highest sum ever paid for a potlid. It depicts a striking incident in the War of Independence and bears the printed inscription, "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Another inscription at the top reads, "Perfumers, H. P. & W. C. Taylor, Philadelphia," showing that it was made specially for this firm. Some of its colors are printed and some painted.

It probably stood on an American dressing table in the latter part of the nineteenth century and surmounted a jar of what was probably bear's grease. Only one other copy of this variety is known. A still rarer example, made for the same firm, has now come to light. It portrays a rolling prairie across which a cowboy, in a yellow costume and wearing a sombrero, is galloping on a gray horse in pursuit of a buffalo.

Many examples can still be acquired for from the equivalent of \$1 to \$10 apiece but prospective collectors should be warned of the number of later issues of the same subjects, of crude coloring, poor register and inferior glaze and of similar lids made by French potters, now in the market.

Collectors who begin to acquire old Georgian silver caddy spoons are astonished to discover that there are more than 200 distinct varieties, no

two of which are alike. This is easily eclipsed, however, by Victorian potlids which number more than 400. A book has even been published on the subject and the number of collectors appears to be increasing every week, and prices accordingly.



The Silver Hornbook—Actual Size

Two-Page "Book" for \$2376

By "COLLECTOR"

ONE of the rarest books of its kind in existence has just come under the hammer at a well-known Bond Street auction room where its appearance caused no little excitement among the assembled bidders. It was nothing less than a silver hornbook of the time of Charles II—a double rarity.

Despite the fact that it bore no silver-marks to show precisely when, where, or by whom it was made, it changed hands, after some lively competition between amateur and professional collectors, for the sum of £490.

It was secured by a world-famous firm of antique bookellers. Its length is only 3 1/4 inches and its width 2 1/4 inches.

The hornbook, I might explain, was the child's primer in ancient times. It was used in English schools from the middle of the fifteenth century until late Georgian times, being finally displaced in the early part of the nineteenth century by spelling books. It was also used in the United States and on the European Continent.

Made of Paper Vellum and Metal

This quaint "book," which bears no resemblance to a book at all, generally consists of a sheet of vellum or paper, from which the children of long ago were taught to read. On it were usually printed an upright cross—from which the book derived its alternative name of "The Cross-Cross" (Christ Cross) Row; the letters of the alphabet; simple syllables; the figures 1 to 9; the usual exorcism, "In the Name of the Father . . ."; the Lord's Prayer.

The sheet of paper was usually mounted on a wooden frame, the paper being protected, in turn, by a sheet of horn. The horn strip was obtained by the simple expedient, it is said, of soaking a cow's horn in hot water and peeling it, thereby securing a piece of horn resembling a thin sheet of transparent celluloid, through which the child read its lesson.

The horn of course, protected the paper beneath against soiling, or other damage. The book was provided with a flat handle for holding during study and also for attaching to the child's girdle. The shape of the hornbook, in short, resembled nothing so much as a modern hand-

mirror or the old-fashioned wooden butter paddle.

Additional interest was lent to the silver specimen which has just changed hands by the fact that the back was engraved with a naive picture of a large bird perched on a branch, with the seventeenth century owner's initials "H. C." and with the date "1682."

Only 200 Known to Exist

Its rarity may be sufficiently indicated when I mention that out of all the hundreds of thousands of hornbooks of wood, ivory, stone, leather, brass, copper and other metals that

Successful Color Schemes

By MARY COGGESHALL and JEANNETTE JUKES

This is the fifth of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

WORKING out color schemes is one of the most fascinating aspects of interior decoration. The difficulties that arise in carry-

ing them through to completion sometimes dull the edge of the fun a bit, but color never ceases to be the greatest joy. Color in walls, rugs, fabrics, or furniture—all must be carefully considered and blended together.

Someone asked the other day how we started to evolve a color scheme. There are many ways. Sometimes there is a wall of definite color that must be worked around; sometimes more often there are fabrics that establish the whole plan. If we happen to have a room where we can start fresh, then the first things to consider are the place itself and the preferences of the person who is going to live there.

Too often people say, "I don't want a decorator, for I want to express myself." They do not realize that the decorator's first big task is to discover what that person likes best and what "expresses" her personality. It often happens that the decorator with her trained discernment is better able to see what that person and that room needs than is the person so directly concerned.

Sometimes the colors depend largely on the type of the room. For instance, in an Italian living room that we designed for a man the colors were not only those he liked

best, but also they were suited to that particular room. With the rough textured walls that were deep cream in tone, almost antique in fact, crimson and bits of green and gold worked out admirably. There was a large stone fireplace and, drawn up close to it, a rich red antique velvet sofa. The warmth of that color contrasted pleasantly with the coldness of the stone. The

bedroom for a man—an artist. Walls and ceiling of gold, blocked off and antiqued sufficiently to make it livable. The deep pile carpet that covers the entire floor is black, a suitably heavy base for such a colorful room. At the two windows hang long lustrous jade green satin curtains, their soft folds spreading out on the floor with pleasant sweeping lines. The burnished gold gauze glass curtains are definite contrast and yet quite like the walls.

The bed, raised on a little dais, has only a dull black velvet spread, but hanging on the wall where the headboard of the bed might have been in a rare old Chinese hanging of gorgeous red. A Chinese desk of red lacquer and two chairs that match complete the color scheme.

And just because the room seemed out of key when the black spread was removed and utilitarian blankets were exposed to view, there had to be a night spread—of lacquer red. Even the closest that opened out of this room helped to carry out the color scheme, for the walls were jade green and the ceiling as well as all the "fixings" were lacquer red.

The Living Room in Illustration

As a complete contrast to this type of room there is an informal living room that we did that is light and gay and eighteenth century English in character. There the color scheme was worked out from the chintz used for draperies. The client liked particularly a beautifully designed glazed chintz that includes almost all of the rainbow colors. There is purple, blue, yellow, and, to make it more striking, a definite black edge which fits in so well with the geometric design that is quite Pompeian in feeling.

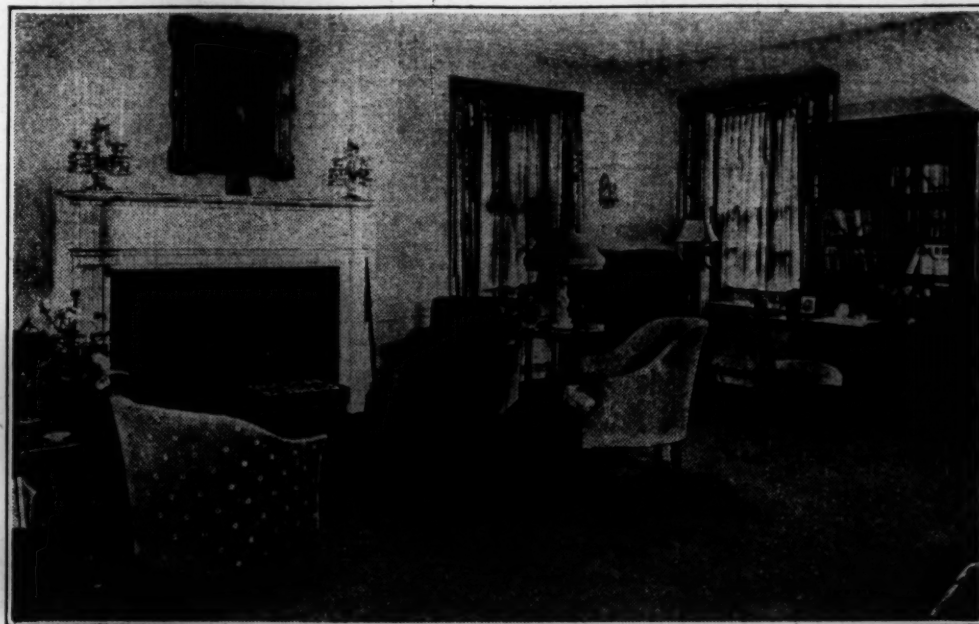
To go with this colorful fabric we selected a yellow wallpaper with a small definite design that almost disappears in such a large room. There are several groups of windows, and the curtains hang from cornices that are painted yellow and decorated with lacquered tassels. The glass curtains of putty-colored gauze in no way detract from the full effect of the overdraperies.

Near the fireplace, as you can see in the photograph above, is a small sofa covered with gray velvet, the welled edges of red. A chair on the opposite side matches it, and the same red is found on a wing chair dais in one corner near the curtains. Against the wall is a larger sofa covered in green silk rep, and its many pillows repeat all the colors in the chintz.

There is one chair covered in violet satin, another in gold damask, and two with a small figured black antique satin. An alabaster lamp on the lovely old piecrust table has a yellow chignon shade which emphasizes that color. There seem to be many colors in this room and yet they are all harmonious, and suited not only to the room but also to the people who live there and enjoy it.

Masculine Effect Sought

Over the mantel hung a fine tapestry, and bits of wrought iron here and there added to the masculine quality of the entire room. Even the lamp shades were in harmony—stretched tailored shades of heavy gold taffeta used on urn-shaped bases. On a smaller table there was a decorative pottery lamp with parchment shade painted to match. You see, in this room all the colors were strong and definite, the textures rough and substantial, suited both to the type of the room and to the person who lived in it. Quite different in character is a



A Living Room of Eighteenth-Century Style, in Which the Color Scheme Is Wisely Developed

were once in existence, less than 200 true and complete early examples are known to have survived and of silver specimens six only. The term "hornbook" was sometimes employed, even though the horn was originally absent or though the "book" was formed of cast metal letters or was merely a printed card used to slip into a metal frame.

An interesting little collection of these relics is now in the possession of the New York Public Library, I believe. One of the most curious is in the shape of a man with an arrangement for sliding a card of lessons in the back.

Hornbooks are referred to by Shakespeare in "Love's Labour's Lost," and are also described by Ben Jonson. It is to this ancient thing that William Shenstone, the poet, who passed on in 1763, alludes in "The Schoolmistress," when he tells of the children, how:

"Their books of stature small they take in hand,
Which with pellucid horn secured are."

To save from fingers wet the letters fair."

An unusual example was recently discovered in Buckinghamshire and is now in the London Museum. This is a "hornbook" in the form of a brass counter of the time of King Henry VIII and about the size of a 25-cent piece. It is impressed on one side with the usual contents of the hornbook and on the other with the picture of a schoolmaster, wearing the curious early Tudor flat cap and standing beside a trestle table of the period.

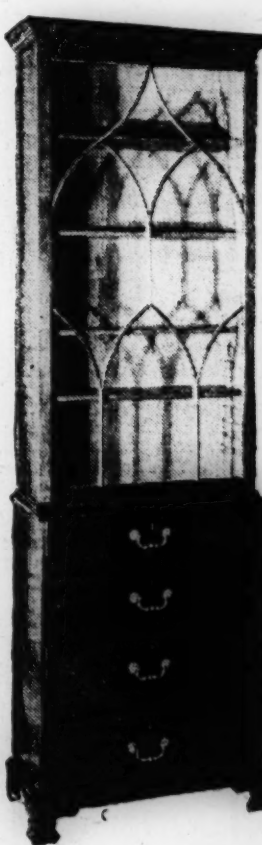


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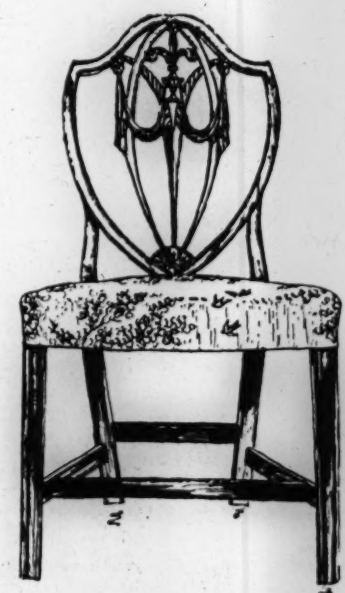
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GALLERIES OF ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

When the Swallows Return

"San Benedetto"
La rondine sotto il tetto

Along the children in Italy on the morning of March twenty-first, and run to the windows to see if the swallows have come, just as do the English children at about the same time; for, although even in so remote a time as Aristotle's it was already recognized that "one swallow does not make a spring, nor yet one fine day," their return from their winter quarters is always a longed-for sign that the winter is over.

This year, however, they were late in coming. Perhaps by some mysterious means they had divined, from afar, how cold had been the northern winter, how long spring had tarried on the way, for it was not until the middle of April that, looking out one radiant morning, I saw them darting and skimming to and fro in the old courtyard, flashing through their bright aerial element as fishes through clear water. And with their coming it seemed as if a kind of excitement was vibrating in the gentle air.

The sparrows, friendly little companions of the winter, chirped contentedly about their small affairs; the pigeons, dazlingly white against the deep blue sky, spread their fan-tails as they stunted themselves on the roofs or pattered with rosy feet on the broad paving stones of the courtyard. But even they, for all their proud beauty, seemed, in their homecoming, a little over-domesticated and tame, compared with these bright adventurers from beyond the seas who, since we last saw them, had traveled so far and seen so much.

For the swallows, in some ways the most domesticated of birds, dwelling with us as friends, sharing our roof-trees, free of fear, are, on the other hand, among the most aloof in their aloofness, to laws which even the wisest of naturalists have measurably failed to fathom or comprehend. We know that they come and that they go; that they travel thousands of miles with incredible swiftness, tracing their own path through the air, governed by some law of their being which, at a certain season, assembles them together in what Theophile Gautier refers to as "synagogues."

"Flock the synagogues of swallows!"—to arrange and decide upon the order of their going. For days we see them gathered in multitudes upon the eaves or the telegraph wires, twittering, flapping their wings, taking little hurried flights this way and that, assembling and dispersing; then one morning they are all gone, not one lingerer remaining. And the months go by; then all at once they are with us again, back in their old places, back at the very nests of the previous year, having known nothing of the dark days of frost and snow.

They go forth in courage, they return in confidence; and surely these bright darling birds are of confidence

and courage all compact. Indeed, how great must be the courage needed to abandon the familiar nests and groves, and to fare forth over immense tracts of land and sea, taking nothing with them for the journey through uncharted space. It is little wonder that the swallows have been so loved of the poets, and that so many have woven lovely words around them.

Their swift flight, their gentle habits lend exquisite touches to the pages of Scripture. They leave their trace in lines of Shakespeare, as spring's harbingers following upon the herald daffodil; or as emblems of speed:

"True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wing";

or as faithful followers of summer:

"The swallow follows not summer more willingly than we, your lordship."

Caxton, as early as 1489, tells us, in the "Sonnes of Aymon," that "Bayarde went not the lityll pace, but went lyke a swalowe."

Spenser, in his "Shepherd's Calendar," notes how

"The Swallow peepes out of her nest";

and Skelton in 1592 writes of "the chattyng swallow." Keats observes how, "gathering swallows twitter in the skies"; Swinburne unwearingly weaves lovely patterns of words around them. "Swallow, my sister, O sister Swallow—" "O soft light swallow—" "O shifting swallow—"

"O fleet sweet swallow, Thy way is long to the sun and the south."

Christina Rossetti dwells lovingly upon them:

"It's surely summer, for there's a swallow;

Come one swallow, his mate will follow;

The blue race quicken and wheel and thicken."

For the swallows are a busy, active race, and no sooner are they back than they are busy at work, repairing last year's nests, building new ones, making eager preparation for the wonder and delight of eggs and the responsibilities of a family. And here we find one of those strange anomalies with which the swallow's being seems all replete. This bird, which does not descend to earth even for its food, snatching it in the air; which, if it falls to the ground requires a friendly hand to throw it back into its own element, would, we might suppose, make its nest of a couple of wind-blown leaves sewn together like that of the Tailor Bird and lined with thistle-down; but instead this desire of the air bulid in workmanlike fashion, with good solid mud, attaching its house firmly to the greater buildings of men.

For the same courage which inspires their long trustful travels seems to inspire all the swallow's intercourse with men. They not only do not fear us, they will not be repulsed; even the knocking down of their nests does not alienate them, for they will set to work to rebuild in their chosen place. Richard Jefferies, in an essay on "Nature on the Roof," tells us:

"Swallow means porch-bird, and for centuries and centuries their nests have been placed in the closest proximity to man. They might be called man's birds, so attached are they to the human race. . . . There is no ornament like a swallow's nest; the home of a messenger between man and the blue heavens, between us and the sunlight, and all the promise of the sky. . . . The highest and tenderest feelings, thoughts that soar on the swallows' wings, come to their roosting under the roof."

Let us then love the swallows, welcome them to our houses, value their happy confidence, a confidence which has made them ever co-dwellers with us as it has made them through the ages, as David recorded, fellow-shelterers at the altars of God; let us practice something of the happy obedience with which they go forward, even the young of this year's nesting, on their great adventures, gladly leaving the old for the new, symbol of all those of whom it is written that they desire a better country.

D. N. L.

The Choristers

All the spring day long
The multitude of birds made song
In the purple elms
And the flaming bushes.

The little crows voices rang
Singing from the happy grass.
Then came momentary hushes,
When grass, wing, and feathered throat

Paused in rapt ecstasy.
Self-silenced in wonder at the sky,
The blue profound
Paused though content.

The kiss of sunshine, tangled hair of light,
That touched and caught
Two and cupped leaf
In tangle, kiss, caress,
Until they trembled into loveliness.

But from that trough of silence,
That momentary ebb of wave,
Sullen almost, as summer noon,
The skylark sprang, admonishing
The feathered army. . . .

To sing renewal, to sing
Spring and daylong morning.

Then from the flowering boughs
There sprang,
Uprising from that rhythmic swoon,
The whole army of song.

It rose and rang
From tree-height and thicket,
Sullen almost, as summer noon,
Of the blue with a fullness of joy,
Young as the shout of a boy
Tumbling out from home
To the open green and the wicket.

—RICHARD CHURCH, in *The Observer* (London).

Emily

She had a garden full of herbs
And many another pleasant thing
Like pink round asters in the fall.
Blue flags, white flags a week in spring.

Housewives ran in each hour or so,
For sprigs of thyme, mint, parsley, too;

For pans to borrow, or some meal;
She was the kindest thing they knew.

Tall, and half slender, slightly grey,
With gray, thin lips, eyes flower-clear;

She bragged her stock was Puritan;
Her usual mood was Cavalier.

—LIZZIE WOODWORTH REESE, in
"Wild Cherry."

Grace Henry a Colorist

CREEKS in the estuaries of rivers such as are found along the coast of Essex, and especially on the Thames, are usually Grace Henry's painting is different. Here one feels a sweet, cozy shelter, where the clear waters of the open sea rise and fall.

The painting has all the gorgeous colors of a Mediterranean coast scene on a summer's day, and for this reason it attracted considerable attention when recently displayed in the window of a well-known Bond Street Gallery. A picture of joyous color is a stimulating sight in gray London, therefore it is not surprising that this picture was soon acquired by a collector. The distant

sea is painted a deep ultramarine, and the water of the creek reflecting a turquoise sky contrasts with the brilliant gold of the banks, which seems to indicate pure sand. Splashes of vivid red on the boats and green elsewhere help to make an uncommonly gay picture.

One who would see the colored original in place of this photograph would readily forgive certain lapses in the drawing of the craft and the slight regard for the "third dimension." The recent one-man show by Grace Henry revealed her as a colorist and lover of Irish scenery. She has a natural tendency to dissociate color from form, thus her pictures present an assembly of fresh and vigorous brushings of paint.

—From the *Welsh of DARTMOUTH* AB
GWHYM, Translated by E. R.

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The Creek. From a Painting by Grace Henry.

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Ancient Knossos

I hardly need remind you that Crete was one of the chief seats of the Mycenaean civilization which flourished before the rise of the Hellenes, reaching its height about fifteen centuries before Christ. Hence for the archaeologist the island is notable mainly for the ruins of ancient Knossos, the traditional capital of Crete, with its remnants of an advanced civilization older than that of Greece. Knossos was entirely modern in its insistence upon hygiene and comfort, on proper drainage, even on daily baths. The palace of its king was famous for its winding stairways, its immense banquet hall, for a cellar where grain . . . and olive-oil were stored, so vast that it gave rise to the labyrinth story. To this day it is not clear just what caused the downfall of Knossos. No doubt the savages from the banks of the Danube, who later became the ancient Greeks, having learned many things from the men living behind the high walls of Mycenae, Tiryns, Knossos, destroyed this highest form of Aegean civilization as having outlived its usefulness.

The Knossos ruins lie close to the main road. There are long rows of earthenware jars in stone-faced trenches, many of them big enough to hold a short man standing upright. Others are scattered about the ruins, heavier with a dozen or a score of handles. Supplies kept in them? If so the jam had long since been eaten when the archaeologists found them. . . . no contents left. They carried the thought back to similar huge jars, hewn out of solid granite, on the plains of Xiang Khuang in French Indo-China. Those uncovered at Knossos are of earthenware, yet in a way an even more remarkable feat in the making, so huge are they and so intricate with handles and decorations; and in many cases one marvels no less at the way they have been expertly patched up.

The English archaeologist responsible for the uncovering of Knossos has tried to restore, not without success, enough of its ancient buildings and their decorations to make tangible to the layman of feeble imagination. The brilliant colors of a restorer's wall paintings are the most impressive part of this work, to the popular taste; and one would be inclined to credit that Englishman with a gift for exaggeration equal to his self-confidence, were there not in the candid museum remnants enough of the originals to prove the incredible as to colors, and as to the men's waists. The slender waists of the men in those strikingly bright restorations of the wall-paintings of ancient Knossos are still, after so many centuries, one of the specialties and chief prizes of the male Cretan. They do not seem to use corsets; evidently they are just naturally built that way.

I recommend to the seeker in quest of the picturesque the old aqueduct which strides in huge stone arches across the ravine and the old stone road just beyond the ruins of Knossos. The modern road, for carts and wagons and panting automobiles, sneaks down through the valley and out again by a long detour, a roundabout skirting of the climb, like most modern roads. The ancient stone one stalks sturdily down the hill beyond, and straight up over the hill beyond, with the directness and scorn for easy going of ancient or primitive peoples. —HARRY A. FRANK, in "Discover Greece."

A Virtuous Tree

What a great heart an apple-tree must have! What generous work it makes of blossoming! It is not content with a single bloom for each apple that is to be; but a profusion, a prodigality of blossom there must be. The tree is but a huge bouquet. It gives you twenty times as much as there is need for, and evidently because it loves to blossom. We will praise this virtuous tree. Not beautiful in form, often clumsy, craggy, and rude; but it is glorious in beauty when efflorescent. Nor is it beauty only at a distance and in the mass. Pluck down a twig and examine it as closely as you will; it will bear the nearest looking. . . . It is all the better for being common. I love a flower that all may have; that belongs to the whole, and not to a select and chosen few. Common, forsooth! —HENRY WARD BEECHER, in "Star Papers."

Maine Indian Baskets

The sweet grass used for Indian basket making

Grows on the marshes at the river's mouth

And in the sedge places on the islands

By the tide flooded, where there is no drought.

The red men know its secret hiding places

On the green islands of the land-locked bay,

And search for it in summer, cut and cure it.

And weave their baskets in the ancient way.

I have seen often in the summer evenings,

Padding across the bay in sunset light,

The swarthy hunters coming from the islands,

Bearing their trophies home with them at night—

Great bunches of the aromatic treasure

Which they had culled among the reeds and sedge

On scattered isles that only birds inhabit

And marshy meadows by the river's edge.

So had their fathers, ere the white man's coming,

Garnered wild bounty of the sea and shore

To serve their needs, and taught with skill and patience

Unto their sons their ancient, secret lore.

With light, thin strips of ash wood, split and seasoned

And dipped in native dyes of colors gay,

And braided strands of sweet grass interwoven,

The baskets still are wrought in the old way.

Into each one is woven for me some romance

Of the wild places—forest, sea and shore;

And like the fragrance of long-faded roses,

The scent of sweet grass brings back days of yore!

—BLANCHE A. SAWYER.

"Den Høiestes skjul"

Overførelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET fortelles at en gang da forfatteren av salmen "Tilvers klippe, ly for mig" blev overfaldt av en sterk storm et stykke fra sitt hjem, søkte han tilflukt i en klov i et stort fjell, som beskyttet ham inntil stormens voldsomhet hadde lagt sig; og således påminnet om den guddommelige beskyttelse som alltid er forhånden for Guds barn, skrev han den salme som har bragt trøst og styrke til så mange. Den følelse av sikkerhet og beskyttelse som uttrykkes i denne salme oppfattes ofte som om der henvises til en fjern fremtid i en himmel langt borte. Det guddommelige løfte om beskyttelse mot alt ond er bestemt uttrykt i den og en nittende salme, hvor det heter: "Den som sidder i den Høiestes skjul, skal bo under den Almægtiges skygge." (engelsk bibeloversættelse). I denne salme loves frelse fra frykt, sykdom, ulykkestilfælde, —ja fra alle de ondsider som lever i og omkring menneskeheden, og der er ingen anledning til at denne frelse ikke skulle bli til virkelighet her og nu.

Menneskeheden trenger hårdt til å finne veien til dette "Den Høiestes skjul," men den opnar ikke å finne den grunnet på sin misopfatning av Guds sanne natur. Hvis vi tror at Gud er et vesen som sender sine barn både godt og ondt, er det umulig å til å lite på Hans Almægtiges midler og veier. Men hvis vi forklarer dette felaktige begrep om Gud og lærer at Han er alltid nærværende, uforanderlig Sannhet og Kjærlighet, vil vi finne at hvor vi enn er, under hvilke omstendigheter vi enn blir stillet, så er guddommelig Kjærlighet alltid innen vår rekkevidde og er allmæktig. Kjærligheten om Gud som allmæktig Kjærlighet, uendelig Sannhet, således som Han åpenbares i Kristen Videnskap, er i sannhet "Den Høiestes skjul." Mange har hatt bevis på hvor treffende denne sammenligning er når de efter en trett vandrings kjennemerk er en menneskelig frykt, smerte og begrensning har fått sine forstærkede øine åpnet og har funnet ly og styrke i benedistelsen om Guds alhet.

I en adresse til noen av sine elever og Grunnlegger av Kristen Videnskap ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," s. 241): "Den Høiestes skjul," hvorom David sang, er utvilsomt menneskets åndelige tilstand i Guds øst billedet om Guds egen lignelse, ja guddommelig Videnskaps innerste heligdom, hvor dødelige lidelse trenger inn uten kamp eller bitter erfaringer, og hvor de avlegger det menneskelige for det guddommelige." Kristen Videnskap som åpenbarer mennesket som Guds bilde og lignelse, viser også hvordanledes denne åpenbaring kan gjøres praktisk i overvinning av sykdom og synd. Det er denne sanne kunnskap om Gud som den eneste makt og om mennesket som Hans bilde og lignelse der åpenbarer for oss den fred og hvile som er å finne i den "Høiestes skjul," menneskets evige bolig.

Alle ønsker å bli fridd fra det onde. Den som er fanget i materielle

ønskers og nydelsers snarer er ført dit gjennom en felaktig opfatning av hva der utgjør lykke. Det første skritt henimot befrielse fra falske nydelsers er å vite at det virkelige menneske er Guds bilde og lignelse, at det kun er i besiddelse av det gode, og at det ikke kan skilles fra sin guddommelige Fader-Moder Gud, hvis kjærlighet alltid omgir Hans barn og beskytter dem mot fristelse.

Det kan ofte synes som om vår harmoni forstyrres av disharmonier som ikke skyldes nogen felte fra oss selv, ofte endog når vi synes å gjøre vårt beste. Da kan vi straks fly til "Den Høiestes skjul," til Kjærlighet, og der finne fred og hvile i benedistelsen om at det onde er uvirkelig. Istedenfor å se som virkelig er dødelig der lar sig bruke til kanal for det onde, må vi se det virkelige menneske og vite at Guds medlidenhet, omhet og uforanderlig kjærlighet alltid er rettet mot Hans barn. Hvis vi tillater selv-medlidenhet å tilhyle vårt syn, vil denne uirkelige tanke forvirre og vill-led oss. Men hvis vi rolig holder fast ved tilværelsens kjennetegn, nemlig at Gud og Hans kjærlighet, det fulkomne menneske, alltid er nærværende, vil vi virkeliggjøre oss det guddommelige løfte som det uttrykkes av salmisten: "Du skjuler dem i ditt åndss skjul for menneskers sammensvergelse, du gjemmer dem i en hytte for tungers krig."

Mange kan vel ha klart for sig at denne guddommelige beskyttelse er forhånden hvor det gjelder alle disse omstendigheter, og dog kan de være bange for å sette sin lit til Gud i sykdomstilfælde; men løftet lyder: "Intet ond skal vederfæres dig, og ingen plage skal komme nær til ditt liv." Ettersom tanken vekkes op til å virkeliggjøre sig de åndelige kjennetegn om Gud og mennesket, vil det falle lett å stole på Gud når sykdom eller hvilken som helst annen form for ond synes å true vår sikkerhet og lykke.

In a Museum

By harpsichords and clavichords we pass.

And muse upon the plaintive irony

That guards potential music's every key

Beneath protective coverings of glass.

This one was made long since in Italy.

Around its early date, what fancies flit:

What fair hands played, what voices sang to it.

Before Columbus ever went to sea?

And this was once a famous master's own.

Ah, yellowed keys, how singularly blessed

You were when by his gifted fingers pressed!

What melodies immortal you have known

Released at last to gladden human ears.

Hark! Does not echo linger down the years?

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NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house for the week ending May 13 shows profits, \$56,394,600 increase; total net demand deposits (taxable), \$266,626,000 increase; clearinghouse assets, \$31,400,000 increase; clearings week ending to date, \$8,185,927,741; clearings week ending May 13, \$8,185,927,741; clearings May 13, \$1,481,577,000.

AVIATION, CONF. EXPANSION
Interstate Air Lines Inc. is negotiating air mail contracts connecting Chicago, Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, and St. Louis, Memphis and Louisville, is understood, in reports from Chicago to have been acquired by the United States Postal Service for use by several air transportation companies.

[illegible]

What lends an element of speculative attraction to the company's common are the possibilities of a subsidiary, Wired Radio, Inc., which this summer plans to enter a nationwide scale the transmission of radio

1 Gen Ldy Mch n.w.	25	25	25
2 Gen Pub Ser	245	245	245
1 Gen Realty & Utl 1901	191	191	191
1 Gen Realty & Utl pf 91%	91	91	91
2 Gilbert Co	22	20	22
1 Gen Alden Coal	125	125	125
5 Goldberg Stores ..	215	215	215
4 Golden Coin	14	14	14
42 Goldman Sach Tr 1063	1063	1063	1063
1 Gold Seal Elec	100%	100%	100%
13 Gotham Knitbse ..	11	11	11
34 Genl Steel Ind	34	34	34
28 Gold Seal new ..	276	276	276

1 Senter Bio 1 pair... 23	93%	93%	1 Swan & Finch.... 15	15	15	2 U.S. Freight new... 34	93	93
5 Senter Saf Control 25	24	25	1 Swift & Co..... 128	128	128			
4 Senter Inc vtc.... 20	19%	19%	5 Swift Int 32	31%	31%			

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

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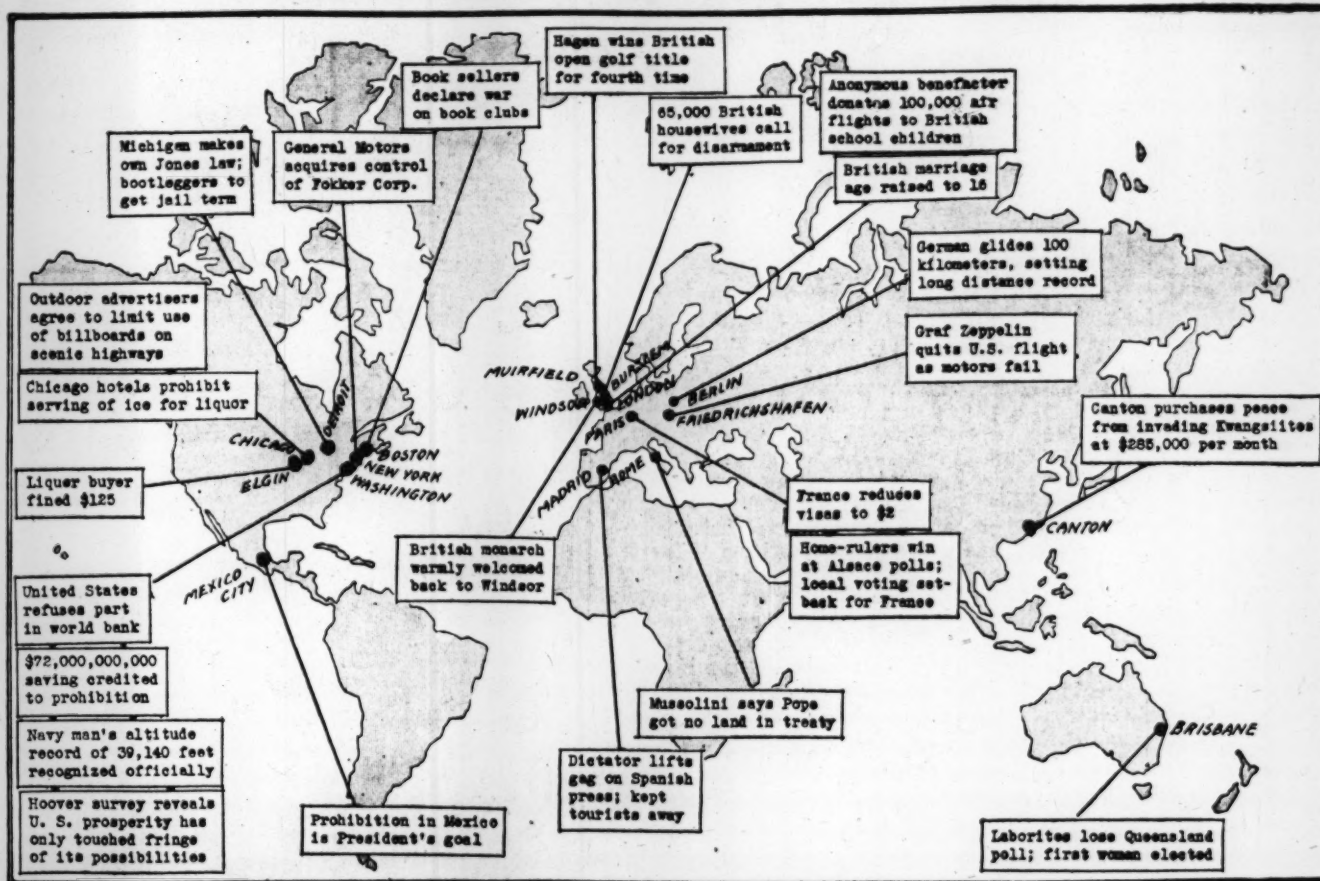
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



One Minute Biographies.



Who: LUCY STONE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: A social reformer, sometimes called "the morning star of the woman's rights movement" in America. Her father sent his sons to college as a matter of course, but when his daughter asked the same privilege, he demanded: "Is the child crazy?" Lucy was simply provoked to further effort on her own behalf. She taught school, she picked berries and sold them, until finally she had the money to go to Oberlin College which, even at that early date, admitted women; and while there she supported herself by doing housework at three cents an hour. After which Oberlin humiliated her by denying her the right to read aloud her own essay at the graduation exercises. That event occurred in 1847, and very shortly afterward Lucy delivered her first lecture on woman's rights.

In the face of ridicule, abuse and even forceful interference, she gave her lectures in various parts of the United States and in Canada. The records show that she made her own lecture appointments, wrote the placards and distributed them, collected the tickets, guarded the door, finished by giving the speech of the evening. Her dignity, her tact and judgment, her extraordinary earnestness were widely felt.

Lucy Stone took part in several state campaigns in behalf of the woman's suffrage amendment; she occupied various posts of honor and influence in the movement; she edited for a time the *Woman's Journal*, published in Boston. She once allowed her property to be sold for taxation, as her sole means of protest against "taxation without representation." Her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, is not claiming too much when she writes that "the world for women has been revolutionized largely through the efforts of Lucy Stone and her co-workers."

A Word a Day

Blessed

The distinction made by a prominent authority between this word and "blest" is that "blest" is used in common speech and "blessed" in reading the Scriptures. This is not a universal decision, however, for "blessed" is most frequently used adjectively, and "blest" participially. "Blessed" means enjoying happiness, or imparting happiness, or quite generally, highly favored.

It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bletsian*, *bletsian*, "to consecrate" (with the blood of sacrifice). It has been suggested that in early times it was confused with "bliss," heavenly joy or blessedness.

Something which is holy in character or by reason of consecration and use may rightly appropriate this term. One who is blessed is esteemed joyful, he both carries and confers blessings.

Sound the adjective, *blest*-ed in two syllables, accenting the first. Both vowels are short as in *end*. (*Blessed*, as a verb, is pronounced *blest*.)

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ."

A Quotation for Today

EVERY duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—RUSKIN

Brevities

Portland, Oregon: An eastern flyer has succeeded in ducting from an airplane to a stenographer in his office. It is to be hoped that the device may be used in the same way from golf courses, for that is the real need.

Ohio State Journal: June is coming, and one habit Colonel Lindbergh has got to get out of before long is refusing to tell anybody where he's been.

Detroit News: Who was it who first said "as easy as taking candy from a baby," and did he try?

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag is, I think, a wonderful stimulus to school pupils. Through it one is able to correspond and so get in touch with a better way with the parts of the world one is studying about. Especially are foreign language students helped by writing to someone who knows that particular language. It seems remarkable that young people all over the world have a means of being friendly with each other. Personal friendships formed through correspondence help us to understand other countries and so are an aid to world peace. The Mail Bag is certainly doing its part to help establish this ideal. Girl and Boy Scout international meets bring the world's views closer, as do the Y. M. C. A. international camps also. I think all these ideas of tying countries closer together are great.

I should like to correspond with readers of about my age, seventeen. I am able to write in French also. I am a college student and am interested in art, music and athletics. I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 10 years of age.

Dorothy J.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first attempt at writing to the Mail Bag and hope I meet with success in making friends. I am 16 years old and am taking a commercial course in high school. I am interested in sports, especially skating and swimming. I have done some traveling but the farthest I have gone is to England which I intend to visit again, if possible.

I notice that in nearly all the interesting letters written to the Mail Bag the writers describe something about the city or town in which they live. While the central part of Cleveland is mainly composed of factories and business buildings, it is a beautiful city and so far I have found none to surpass it. It is situated on Lake Erie, which affords us many beautiful bathing beaches.

I should welcome correspondence from girls anywhere, from my own country as well as abroad.

Doris K.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor through every day and have found it lots of fun to try to answer the questions in the "Monitor Reader" the next day. Of course, I love Snubs and everything on the Children's and Young Folks' pages.

One of my chief hobbies is making scrapbooks. I am making two now, one on scenery and another on interesting things out of the Monitor.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I thought I should like to write to the Mail Bag to tell you how much I like it. I also enjoy Snubs and Waddles and I love the Sunday. I was born in Australia, then went to Tasmania, and from there back again, and then on to England by the Suir route. After some time in England, I came out here again, and now have my real home in Tasmania, but go to school in Melbourne.

Last year my mother went to America, and she enjoyed visiting the Publishing House. I should like to correspond with Jennette R. and a girl named Pauline Harrison, who knew my mother. I don't think Pauline has written to the Mail Bag, but I dare say she reads the Monitor. I am interested in stamps, books, and outdoor life, and especially in horses and dogs. I should be glad to exchange Australian stamps for foreign ones. I am 13 years old.

Diane L.

Corcoran, California

Dear Editor:

Although The Christian Science Monitor has been in my home for many years, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much, and find it very useful as well as interesting. I am 13 years old, and a freshman in high school. I should like to correspond with a girl my own age, especially someone living in Georgia, Ohio or Kansas, as I have lived in those states.

We live now on what used to be Tulare Lake, a lake eight miles wide and 15 miles long. Until about 20 years ago, large lake boats cruised this lake, transporting goods from one side to the other. This lake was nearly drained by farmers, but the city has to keep large levees built up because it is said that the lake will again fill up if the levees are not kept in good repair.

The land drained is very fertile, and is wonderful for growing grain and cotton. Oil has been discovered and people are waiting anxiously to see if the oil will be worth while. If so, there will probably be a boom and our small town will grow like wildfire.

Margaret D.

Freeport, New York

Dear Editor:

I think The Christian Science Monitor is the cleanest paper published. The Mail Bag, Children's and Young Folks' pages and the Home Forum are a special source of interest to me. I receive much help in my school work from the Monitor and my



"Queenie"

Glendale, Calif.

A FEW months ago, Queenie, a small white dog, was a homeless waif. Today she wears a beautiful bronze medal and is a highly prized member of a happy family.

Queenie's good fortune began when Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Helfrich, 600 West Palm Drive, adopted her. But they were beginning to think they had perhaps made a mistake in acquiring such a companion for their baby boy and were considering turning her over to the humane society, when Queenie found an opportunity to prove her worth.

Bobby, the baby, was playing in the sitting room and Mrs. Helfrich was at work in the kitchen, when his clothing caught fire from a gas stove. The dog ran into the kitchen, seized Mrs. Helfrich's dress, and began trying to pull her into the living room. She gave Queenie a light slap, believing that the dog was playing. But Queenie persisted.

Mrs. Helfrich finally permitted herself to be drawn into the sitting room, where she discovered the flames in time to save the baby from harm.

When the news of Queenie's exploit became known, she was decorated by the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Motion pictures were taken of the medal presentation ceremonial, and Queenie is now famous.

friends always want to know where I get such excellent articles.

I am 12 years old and in Junior high school. I should love to correspond with some English-speaking girl in any country. I will gladly reply promptly to any letter I receive. I am a Girl Scout and expect to go to Camp Graybeach, a Girl Scout Camp, this summer. My special hobbies are swimming and rowing. I have received a delightful correspondent through the Mail Bag. I thank the editor for forwarding my letter.

I am also interested in stamps, and will exchange some with anyone who wishes. Aviation has its attractions for me. Eleanor Smith, the girl who made an endurance record, lives in Freeport. I hope to hear soon from a girl about my age.

Ruth P.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Editor:

I just love the Mail Bag. I always read it the first thing, then darling little Snubs and the other stories. The Home Forum, Household Arts, and Educational pages are just wonderful. I get so much help from these pages and I am so grateful for these articles. I cannot make my pen express my feelings toward The Christian Science Monitor.

I am 14 years old and have traveled considerably in the United States. I have lived in California four years and would gladly give any information to anyone. I love music, sports, art, dancing, reading, and pets. I should be very grateful to the Mail Bag if it would bring me a correspondent in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Canada.

I am giving my Monitors to a girl friend who is becoming interested in Christian Science, and Mother also gives hers to a friend. We just can't leave the Monitor enough.

Alma F.

Worthy Sons of a Worthy Father

"Once upon a time" there was a man of great eminence, who conducted one of the largest businesses of his kind in the world. He was held in high esteem by all his neighbors as a man of great kindness of nature and unusual modesty. This man had four sons, and when a time came for these four sons to help their sire, they responded right worthily to the call of duty. Of course, on the eldest son fell the most responsible role, and on many occasions he represented his father in various parts of the world where his interests lay. In every case he won both the esteem and affection of all with whom he came into contact.

The second son, although he did not cover such vast territories as his brother, was always on the go—north, south, east and west. This son was accompanied on his journeyings by a charming lady, his wife, and the two were equally popular wherever they went. Their days were filled with functions of different kinds, all entailing much work and almost ceaseless activity.

The third son has recently entered the business as a clerk for the purpose of familiarizing himself at first hand with his father's interests. The fourth is at the moment on his way to a far-off country to represent his father. On his return home he will visit a large section of the parental estate.

Have you guessed that the business referred to is the British Empire, and the quartet, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince George and Prince Henry, worthy sons of a worthy father—King George V?

Odds and Ends



PERISCOPE IN GOLF

The sixth hole on a famous golf course in Wales is "blind." To enable the golfer to see if the preceding players are off the green, the club officials have provided a large periscope.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS



EXPLORERS

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What will it cost France to reduce the visa fees to \$2?—Editorial..... 20
2. What city proposes to build a market with parking space on the roof?—News Section..... 20
3. How many students received instruction at the University of Illinois last year?—Educational Page..... 20
4. What ancient city spent more on its drama than on its navy?—Home Forum..... 20
5. How many passengers are carried by London buses in a day?—Odds and Ends..... 20

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"Well, how much is this other pair?"

"Oh, they are \$5. You can see for yourself that they are much better."



Sweeping Remarks

President (to partner): "Our business is decreasing. We've got to make some sweeping changes."

Janitor (listening): "Whew! There goes my job!"

Keeping Up With the Joneses

"Are they exclusive?"

"Exclusive—why, even their finger-bowl water comes in cans."

Oysters

The average oyster lays about 16,000,000 eggs, but comparatively few reach maturity. The annual catch in the United States amounts to about 10,000,000,000 oysters, two-thirds of this amount coming from the middle Atlantic states.

One-Man Control

In a 469-foot oil tanker, recently built, the whole mechanism of the ship can be controlled by one man. One lever governs the speed, other levers start and stop it, while a gyroscopic guides the vessel automatically.

Coal Reserves

It is estimated that there are coal reserves of 200,000,000,000 tons on Government land in the United States.

Swiss Beekeepers

One family in every 25 in Switzerland keeps bees. More than 300,000 hives were counted in a recent census.

Spanish Moss

Spanish moss is being used extensively as an upholstery material, the annual value of its harvest in Louisiana amounting to \$2,500,000.

Iceland

Iceland has many hot springs and geysers and collectors have found 130 different varieties of flowers growing there.

Kilo-man-hour

The kilo-man-hour, a new measure of industrial efficiency, is the labor of one man, working 1000 hours.

Mexico's First University

The first university in Mexico was established in 1553 and was founded by a royal order from Spain.

The Farm Income

It is estimated that the American farmer's income from 1928 crops was \$10,660,000,000.

The Metric System

Peralta has accepted and will soon establish the metric system of weights.

Girl Scouts

The Girl Guides' Association now numbers nearly 800,000 members all over the world.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heston, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

EDITORIALS

Youth in the British Elections

THE British people have exploded into an emphatic negative at the suggestion, attributed to Owen D. Young, that they should make the sacrifice necessary to bridge the gap between the maximum that the Germans are thought capable of paying in reparations and the minimum that the creditor nations are willing to accept. For the moment, electioneering was suspended while all parties protested that the breaking point had been reached. John Bull seems to himself to have behaved very generously in wiping out everything that other nations owed him except what he is paying for money borrowed on their account to the United States; and that they should now ask him to dig into his pocket again seems to him altogether too much. He bids them to observe that at this moment he is engrossed with the subjects of his unemployed and depression in his basic industries, whereas most of them seem to be "prosperous" and to have no unemployed.

This was only an interlude in the business of electioneering, which now occupies all the thought and energies of vast numbers of people in Great Britain. In no election within living memory have the utterances of leaders been so incessant and voluminous, or have the programs of the parties covered so much ground. Stanley Baldwin filled five columns of newspapers with his election address, and is now speaking twice a day. David Lloyd George expounds his program almost every night, and Ramsay MacDonald, though less reported, is equally active. Mr. Baldwin promises that he abhors the making of promises; he is, however, emphatic that his return to office will bring far greater benefit to a much wider circle of beneficiaries than would be the case with the election of either of his opponents.

To judge from the writings and speeches of the leaders, it might be supposed that there was nothing to choose between the objects and intentions of the three parties, but the unreported rank and file of the Conservative Party are sedulously preaching protection as the proper remedy for unemployment, and the rank and file of Labor are as active as ever in advocating nationalization of mines and land and the penal taxation of wealth. Only a large clear majority for either Conservative or Labor could make protection, on the one side, and nationalism, on the other, practical politics, and men of moderate views keep their composure in the belief that any majority will be of such proportions as to keep all the parties within the bounds of moderation and good sense.

This belief is justified by the history of British politics in past times, but it is idle to deny that there are new and uncertain factors in this election. There are nearly 6,000,000 new voters, mainly young women; there are more than 500 three-cornered contests, in most of which the winning candidates will probably be returned by minority votes, and the chances of all three depend on a hostile majority being split in a particular way. The voter is faced with the fact that, failing the return of the candidate he most favors, his vote may assist in the return of the candidate he most wishes kept out.

Journalists and politicians who have visited large numbers of constituencies find prediction more baffling than in any election they can remember. There is so far no sign of a strong movement such as might cause a landslide for any of the parties, and the young woman's vote is still a great enigma. It is generally agreed that youth will decide. The proportion of young candidates and young voters was never so high, and if they are zealous for new things, old politics may fare badly. All things considered, the election of 1929 will be a severe test for the Mother of Parliaments, but she and her children are facing it with cheerfulness and good humor.

"Say It With Flowers"

SURELY at this season of the year more genuine pleasure to the square inch is to be derived from the donation garden than from anything else. The donation garden need not be large. It may be a plot of land no bigger than a man's shadow but it is essential that it contain only plants that have been donated by friends and neighbors, and that it never aspire to be a "superior" garden. Originating in a desire to share the beautiful things of nature with a friend, the donation garden commands respect. Bold as the statement is, it may safely be hazarded that old New England's roots strike deep in the donation garden, the garden composed of gifts of flowers from neighbors who want to be friends. Has not the friendship of the village sprung from a generous impulse? And if of the village, why not of the town?

The donation garden may begin with a few pansies, carefully nurtured, and expand to include irises, larkspur, rock pink, or roses, queen of flowers. Then the joy of decorating your neighbor's table with the first blooms! Only the superficial look with disdain upon the little plot, bare perhaps in spots, because it does not measure up to the standards of the landscape gardener, ignoring as they do the fact that his is the art in its final form. Delight is to be had in the art in its cruder stages, especially when it is inspired by a kind thought. It may not be given to everyone to excel in music, in art, in drama, but the little plot of land is for all. George Eliot found a more gladdening sight in an

elderberry bush than in the finest fuchsia spreading itself on the undulating turf. So may the lesser lights. And the donation garden need not be confined to an elderberry bush. Start it now, and with a little care it will grow to be a thing of beauty.

"The Impregnable Peace of English-Speakers"

THE London Observer, edited by that palladin of journalism, J. L. Garvin, is enormously enthusiastic over the attitude of the United States at the recent disarmament conference. "Hoover and Hope" it cries in large capitals, "Friendship and Opportunity!" And beneath these ringing headlines it goes on to say that America's contribution to the disarmament conference is "the prelude to one of the great acts of history, and the sure approach to one of the turning points of time."

No newspaper, either in the United States or Great Britain, surveys the world with a more comprehensive and understanding eye than does the Observer. Published only once a week, on Sundays, it possesses all the characteristics of a great daily, and especially is its grasp of foreign affairs unexcelled for force and understanding. It stands frankly and vigorously for the perfection of co-operation, of understanding, of mutuality of action and thought, of everything except signed agreements between the English-speaking peoples of the world. Its editor has coined a magnificent phrase to cover what he has in mind, "the impregnable peace of English-speakers." He thinks, as most clear-sighted observers think, that this peace now existing never will be shattered, and needs no formal protocols, or concordats, or whatever the jargon of diplomacy may term them, to make it effective. He cites the fact that the President on the American side of the water, and the leading British statesmen on the other side, have eagerly and enthusiastically expressed their convictions that hostilities between the two nations are utterly outside the field of intelligent contemplation. He says of President Hoover:

Hoover stands out unmistakably for the "fair deal" without overreaching or subterfuge. That is what makes him the world's leader at present; and it can make him if it pleases during this very next four years the completing architect of solid peace.

And as the President has this forthright and frank attitude as to the maintenance of harmonious relations and a common understanding between the two countries, Dr. Garvin goes on to outline the world-wide influence that will be exerted by his utterances in this ringing paragraph:

There is no timorousness nor ambiguity on the one question precedent to the assured peace of the world—the impregnable peace of the English-speakers from Kent to California; from Demarcation Point on the arctic shores of Alaska-Yukon to the southernmost cape of New Zealand. Round the world and down the world, through free communities in four continents, the mother tongue is spread, and with it the heritage of literature, the same temper of law, the same general ideas of right and wrong.

Reasonably and intelligently he holds that the greatest assurance of the effectiveness of the Pact of Paris will come from the determination of the English-speaking peoples to see that it is honored in spirit and in letter. "No large international conflict in the world," he thinks, can continue "if they refuse to nourish it by sea supplies." Indeed, this vigorous journalist would no doubt coincide with the view expressed in the Monitor that it is the moral duty of Great Britain as well as the United States to withhold from belligerents support either of munitions or of money. Such concerted action would go far toward making the Pact of Paris instantly effective.

In the meantime the appeal of the editor is for swift action on the suggestions presented by the President through Ambassador Hugh Gibson at the Geneva Conference. He has little patience with anything savoring of procrastination, and closes his editorial with a vigorous exhortation to which heed may well be given:

"Shin delays; they breed remorse." We dread nothing but the delay which has thwarted other opportunities. President Hoover, we imagine, dreads this and nothing else. He has undertaken fearlessly a task which in any case must involve him on his own side in some formidable difficulties. American psychology is in a warm and receptive mood. No country in the world is in more need than this island of the large economic relief that a naval settlement would provide. "Agree with this adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him." But, above all, when the renewal of a world-saving friendship is offered after cloudy seasons and untoward days, agree quickly with thy friend.

Changing the Traffic Signs

ANYONE who drove an automobile in the days when it required two men to subdue a one-man top can recall the period when traffic regulation was largely dominated by the "stop" sign. Whenever a city felt that it needed more regulations it adopted some form of prohibition ordinance. Motorists wore out their horns and exhausted their logic in protest, but no one else paid much attention until the economists put the delays end to end and discovered that the lost moments were worth billions of dollars. With that the traffic officials began to hitch their regulatory ideas to a new star—the green disk on which is emblazoned the word "Go!"

This viewpoint is the key to the municipal efforts toward traffic relief which are reviewed in a series of traffic articles now being published by The Christian Science Monitor. There appears a virtual agreement that no scheme is sound unless, in the final analysis, it makes traffic both faster and safer. The engineers were the first to come to this conclusion. They pioneered in the discussion of congestion relief in terms of new facilities. They built bigger bridges and wider streets, designed super-highways and grade separations, and, wherever possible, reduced the impediments to travel. Officials in charge of traffic administration concurred, with the result that regulation, too, began to go forward under the green light. The object was to make two cars move where but one had moved before.

An index to the increasing travel—due in part to the improvement of motorcars themselves—is contained in statistics compiled by the American Automobile Association. They show that the average tourist's run is 234 miles a day, as compared with 100 miles ten years ago. Distances of 350 to 400 miles a day are not unusual.

While these figures apply only to touring, it is estimated that the averages for city driving have increased in equal proportions.

This rapid progress in enabling the motorist to reach his destination quickly brings with it another problem which is assuming major proportions. It concerns the handling of the automobile which has arrived at its destination in a congested district but which finds no place to park.

Many cities are meeting this problem by imposing more and more stringent parking limitations. These, in many instances, have proved of marked assistance. But looking ahead a few years, it becomes apparent that such restrictions will not be sufficient to meet the situation. The cities will find it necessary to include parking accommodations in the general scheme of municipal design.

Some authorities believe that the automobile "hotel"—a modern, quick service parking garage—is a part of the solution. Others envisage the time when the basements of large buildings will be used almost exclusively for parking. In some cities, zoning changes are required to meet specific conditions. In others the conservation of parking space already available is needed. No generality can be pronounced which will be universally applicable, but past experience in traffic control has indicated the necessity of anticipating the solution before the problem becomes acute. The "No Parking" sign must be supplemented by one which reads, "Park Here."

World Good Will Day

TODAY is World Good Will Day, and it is being commemorated by the peoples of many nations. The first international tribunal worthy of the name was established by the Peace Conference that opened at The Hague on May 18, 1899. In many respects the modern peace movement may be said to date from the convening of that memorable gathering. It was the suggestion of Frau Selenka, of Munich, that a universal demonstration for peace should mark each succeeding anniversary of the opening of that first Hague Conference. The international Council of Women, under the presidency of an American woman, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, concurred in this suggestion, and within the next few years peace celebrations were being held on May 18 in many countries.

The American Peace Society then joined in the movement. The Massachusetts State Board of Education, in 1905, issued a pronouncement urging the observance of the day in all schools. Other states were quick to follow the example. The United States Commissioner of Education, in 1906, recommended the observance of Good Will Day. With the organization, in 1908, of the American School Peace League, now the observance of World Good Will Day was given additional impetus. The World Federation of Education Associations at its first meeting in San Francisco, in 1923, adopted a resolution calling upon the teachers of the nations to observe the day by giving emphasis to the ideals of international justice and world friendship. May 18 is now being celebrated around the world as a day of good will and of peace.

For the last eight years the children of Wales have been sending a wireless message of friendship to the children of other lands. In 1927 this message was radiocast from Eiffel Tower, Paris, and through the co-operation of the International Radio Union at Geneva was relayed around the world.

This year in literally thousands of schools, as well as in many churches and fraternal organizations, World Good Will Day is being observed. Everywhere the emphasis is upon attitudes of friendship and understanding more than upon political agreements or diplomatic covenants. Children and young people are envisaging a goal that comprises not only the outlawry of war but the banishment of the causes of war and the arousing of a public opinion favorable to peace. Now that the Pact of Paris has set the standard of a new and higher international morality, the observance of World Good Will Day becomes a practice consonant both with peace and with patriotism.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

Truth is its (justice's) handmaid, freedom is its child, peace is its companion, safety walks in its steps, victory follows in its train; it is the brightest emanation from the Gospel; it is the attribute of God.

—SYDNEY SMITH.

Random Ramblings

Do you remember saying back when peddlers came around with wagons in which they carried kitchen utensils to be exchanged for rags? asks the Chicago Tribune. Do you also remember when people had rags to exchange for kitchen utensils?

It would seem as if some persons were rather careless regarding their wealth when \$46,127,910 in Government securities which have matured are being held by Uncle Sam awaiting claimants.

Educational motion pictures as a part of the regular curriculum in more than 200 Hungarian schools would seem to be one solution to the problem of how to keep the youngsters in school.

Now if the United States Golf Association had only decided to make the cup larger instead of the ball, it would have saved thousands of excuses for missing those short putts.

Undoubtedly many of the vagaries of speech to be disclosed in the five-year study of American dialects will make a New Yorker "laugh" and a Bostonian "laugh."

Now comes that annual puzzler: Which are the weeds, and which are the flowers or vegetables?

British golfers may well be excused if they say: "Well, if it isn't Jones, it's Hagen."

What a lot of "canned music" some of us would like to "can," if we only could.

"I will never make another silent picture"—Mary Pickford. That's the talk.

Neither use nor ornament, and yet no motorcar runs without it—noise!

Every day is mother's day—happily for the rest of the family.

The Island Called Enchanted

ISLE OF BALI, DUTCH EAST INDIES

AT THE close of a golden day I came to a little hill town in Java and sought lodgings at the rest house. There were no other guests, and it took some time to discover that anyone at all was in evidence. At length the proprietor and his wife, each a half caste, made a leisurely appearance. Several "boys" followed, and preparations to entertain the white man were soon under way.

This being achieved, I began, as often during the past few weeks, to expatiate upon the charms of Java and all things Javanese. Yet I found mine hosts strangely lacking in enthusiasm. "But of course," said the woman presently, "you are going to Bali. Indeed, you must go to Bali!" I told her that Bali was one of my very definite objectives. "Ah, then," she said, "you will see what is truly beautiful; more beautiful, even, than Java. I myself," she added, with a little proud toss of the head, "am a woman of Bali!"

Long ere this I had come to feel that this much-talked-of place, this island called enchanted, must be the ultimate in physical charm, in picturesqueness, in color of its native life, in unchanged atmosphere. And now my confidence increased that there was one spot whose very existence would prove that novelty had not yet fled the world, that there was still romance, still an existence characterized by little or nothing of modernity, still within reach of the stuff of which one's dreams are made. And I felt I must haste thither ere the horde of tourists destined presently to descend upon Bali alter it completely.

A few more days, then, and I stand in the golden tropical dawn upon the forward deck of the substantial

K. P. M. steamer Rumphius, which, having made a smooth overnight run from Sourabaya, now lies at anchor off Baloning, the port of Bali. And a thought that has just come into my own mind is, to my astonishment, voiced behind me.

"Might be another Tahiti—what?" I had seen him at dinner the night before, this Britisher in his "shorts" and flannel shirt bent upon seeing this enchanted island in real comfort. British he had not spoken, but now there revealed itself a bond which should set at naught such absurdities as reserve and formality under the equator. We both knew Tahiti! Together, then, it was altogether suitable that we should get to know Bali. And now the real, characteristic, British friendliness, manifested itself. This other wanderer, also a journalist, had "booked" from Sourabaya a motorcar and "guide." Both were waiting at the landing place. He insisted that I should come along as his guest. "Regular tourist for the first time in my life," he admitted a little sheepishly. "Had to do it, though, for there's no other way to see Bali if you haven't time to learn the language and get about on foot. Better come along. Jolly glad of your company!"

It might, indeed, have been another Tahiti. There was the long white beach, fringed by palms which dipped gracefully to the trade breeze. There was the line of white, red-roofed houses peeping out of their embroidery of tropical foliage. There were the green lawns and the little pier which jutted forth among the palms. And headed for our steamer presently was the long-boat, with its singing Balinese oarsmen, which should land us upon the shores of the enchanted isle. In the distance inland there towered such a line of jagged, time-eroded volcanic peaks as rises out of the Pacific in Tahiti or the Marquesas. Wreaths of rain clouds hung about them, now veiling, now exposing to majestic view 10,000-foot summits, green-wrapped in their heavy tropic foliage except where a flash like that of a distant heliograph disclosed some jungle-guarded catnap.

But here now, at the water's edge, was our "guide," and a little beyond the American motorcar. Having nothing more in common with guides generally than any other real wanderer, I was presently quite disarmed by this one. He was a Bali-born Chinese, quiet, decently mannered and

well equipped with several languages. He had, he told us presently, taken successfully the examinations for an English university, to which, through his present employment, he hoped by and by to attain. And, assisted by him we saw, I think, more of the real Bali than any tourists had yet done.

But first it was necessary to come to an understanding as to just what we were to see. The usual thing, it appeared, was to proceed at once to a wonderful lake up somewhere among those weather-eroded peaks. But we had seen most of the lakes of the world and, like others of our kind, had come to feel that the most fascinating study in any land is simply the life itself of that land. And presently we intrude upon the amiable Andre Roosevelt, an American living in Bali, just as he is having his breakfast. We find him thoroughly sympathetic. "Sit down," he commands peremptorily. "Heard of both of you. Had two letters about you just yesterday. Tell me exactly what you want to see. Let me get at your interpreter."

Mr. Roosevelt is efficient in the difficult Balinese tongue, which differs materially from the Malay of Java. He discourses energetically to our "guide," who listens in some bewilderment, with an occasional shrug, deprecatory and somewhat mirthless smiles, and sidelong glances at his clients. Rather to his dismay the "itinerary" he has carefully prepared for us, and over which he has led such previous Anglo-Saxons as have come to Bali, is being radically altered, and he is unable to determine at once whether to his material advantage or the reverse.

"What you want to see," says the discerning American, "is Bali! And by that I don't mean lakes and mountains and holes in the ground, but the people, the temple dances, the picturesque ceremonies, the activities in their homes—the here, I'll write you out a list of places to go!" He does, and expatiates volubly upon the novelties and beauties to be found in them. And then we set forth.

"Thinks we're quite mad," mutters my friend as our "guide," in a sort of half-trance, climbs in beside the driver. "But we'll have him on our side directly." And we do, to such an extent that our all-too-brief visit to Bali is such as few have enjoyed.

Through the tropical town, as Chinese as Papete and no less picturesque, we drive, making it clear at the outset to the chauffeur that he is to proceed at a leisurely pace, run over none of the dogs that are yet so unaccustomed to motorists as not to arouse from their slumbers in the middle of the road at one's approach, avoid the poultry and swine equally unfamiliar with the contrivances of that world which is yet so far from Bali, be prepared to halt at an instant's notice that we may descend to converse with villagers or to photograph groups of wandering children, and altogether to conduct our little expedition in a fashion quite without precedent in his brief experience with European visitors.

Thus we come, at the tiffin hour, to one of the scattered rest houses, the only hosteries of Bali, provided originally for the Dutch officials as they proceeded about the island, now available to two or three tourists at a time. It stands on the brow of a palm-clad hill and in the open air we have, while before us spreads a magnificent panorama of village and plain and grove and rice paddy and winding stream gleaming silvery in the midday sun.

We lunch well and amply, concluding with a strange, yet altogether delectable sweet, prepared from the avocado which here attains a wondrous succulence. And then, long but joyous hours afterward, we come to the village of Den Pagan, on the south coast of Bali, seventy miles from Baloning, where the novel charm of Bali and its folk reaches its climax, where the Dutch have held sway scarce a score of years as against a century on the north side, where the Balinese and all their colorful customs are quite unchanged and where Europe seems as many years away as it is leagues.

Here, in another rest house, we dine as expansively as we have lunched. And then—but Den Pagan is a story by itself.

M. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Signboards on Highways

ROADSIDE advertising signs are now either prohibited or severely restricted upon the public highways of forty-one of the forty-eight states of the Union. The practice of erecting huge boardings close to the highways on which to advertise things for sale has grown so general and the billboards so large and obstructive as to excite vehement protests from the public in every state.

Advertising is an enterprising and valuable incident of commerce—useful alike to the advertiser and to the purchasing public. But even so, the fact does exist, justifying the erection of signboards for the traffic safety, clutter up the natural scenery and offend the peace of mind and aesthetic taste of the traveling millions who use the roads for communication and pleasure.

There are so many other more economic and effective modern ways of advertising that this continued recourse to the old device of the early pre-medical medicine makers can be prohibited without appreciable loss to advertisers or the public.

With a rapidly growing regard among our people for highway cleanliness and landscape loveliness, there will be no real harm done to commercial enterprise by the legal banishment of the signboards from all public highways.—Atlanta Constitution.

Lament for Beadles

THE beadle of Kew is going. After a generation of service he seeks peace and retirement. It is no small thing to be beadle of Kew, for he is also headborough, constable of the minor court, and headman. Poor-Bah himself has no doubt a more manifold. We would plead with all who sit in the seats of the mighty at Kew that this retiring veteran should not be the last of their beadles.

Our children are growing up without a sight of a beadle. In their innocence they think of him as a fabulous animal, like a dragon, or a pirate, or Mr. Punch. The thrilling reality, the real live beadle "famous for fight," with robe and cocked hat and decorated staff, is unknown to them, and the delicious creeping of the flesh which the Bumble majesty used to give our tender youth is a joy denied. We also miss our vanished beadle sorely. He alone, brought into our drab civilian life the stories of a gaudy uniform. Let us not be told there are private, specialized beadles still abundant, beadles of livery guilds, beadles—though they spell themselves a different way—in the universities. These be mere honorific creatures, mace-bearers, poker-bearers; they have not the manner of doom. Consider him of Kew again. He had authority over flocks and herds, he could bid any man stand and "comprehend all vagrom men"; by virtue of his headship he would not only whip the naughty boys who talked in church, but attack the sinners who broke the customs of the manor. Nay, more, he was headborough, which is to say he was the overseer, the holder, and titling man. Should he become extinct?—Daily Telegraph.

Drink and the Driver

THE action of the Police Commission in insisting on many taxicab drivers signing the pledge of total abstinence is a step that will have the hearty indorsement of the general public. As it applies only to such who have been found driving recklessly or are known to take drink, there is little room for objection. The Mayor placed the matter in the right light when he said: "We're not running a temperance campaign, but we've got to protect the public." The man who takes liquor has no place at the wheel of a car at any time, and particularly when the safety of others is committed to his care. People who use taxicabs pay for the service that is given them, and are right in insisting that all drivers of such vehicles shall not have their minds befuddled. The mere signing of a pledge may not make a man sober, but at least it will indicate to him that when on duty the "flowing bowl" must be left severely alone. It places him also on his honor to endeavor to live up to the pledge he has given.

In their efforts to weed out undesirable drivers from the taxi service, General Draper and the Toronto Police Com-

missioners are to be commended. The drunken driver has no place in the public service. He should be got rid of at all costs, and better before an accident occurs than after.—Toronto Globe.

Dishwashing

THAT the particular form of common sense sometimes miscalled efficiency engineering has done less for homes than for factories is a fact often deplored by scientific observers, notably by Prof. Donald A. Laird of Colgate University, whose "questionnaire for homes" is designed to make evident the inconvenient, inefficient features of too many average dwellings; things like sinks that are too high or too low, electric outlets concentrated along the floor where only a worm or a contortionist could reach them comfortably, doors that swing the wrong way and the scores of other familiar incompetencies which no up-to-date factory manager would tolerate for an instant. Perhaps the chief reason why domestic planning has lagged so far behind its industrial cousin is the lack of fundamental facts. Housewives keep no time slips to be tabulated and put through statistical machinery.

All of which gives more than mere humorous interest to the idea of the Chicago University student who took dishwashing as the subject for her master's thesis and reduced that tediously exercised to engineering terms. Three ways of washing dishes were tried. The fastest took twenty-three minutes to clean up after a typical family of four and comprised 1915 motions. The slowest took thirty-eight minutes and 254 motions. Such a saving of some 40 per cent might easily make the difference between success and bankruptcy in a business.

Yet this is but one part of the problem. It seems to have been assumed that all dishes wash alike; as though an engineer imagined that workmen could make steel boxes or paper ones in the same way and with the same effort. The fundamental physical thing that happens when dishes are washed is the detachment of foreign particles, many of them sticky or greasy. Some skins wash more easily than others, as do some fabrics. Doubtless the same is true of different kinds of surfaces on dishes, but nobody seems to have studied this with much real attention since some prehistoric genius made the first great dishwashing discovery, the one that glazed pots wash more easily than unglazed ones.—New York Herald Tribune.

As, for Example, the I'm Alone

IT IS most assuredly our business to do everything in our power to prevent our land from being used as a pirate base from which "war" can be leveled upon a friendly nation. We should not allow men to conspire in Canada to violate the laws of the United States. We should not allow them to twist and torture our laws and regulations, which are established for perfectly proper purposes, in such fashion as to build them up into "blinds" from behind which they can issue to commit crimes successfully in American territory.

We would not think of doing this if the crime were murder or housebreaking or even the signaling of an international sort. But because prohibition is still a debatable subject among most peoples, some of us are too inclined to wink at operations which find an asylum in Canada and a field of profitable crime in the United States. As good neighbors, we should do this no longer. As common-sense people, living next door, we should do nothing which either increases underworld activities just across the border or invites these pernicious actors to frequent our own country.

Our officials may honestly think that the particular regulations asked by the American commissioners would do more harm than good. That is a point to be discussed by experts and experienced officials. But surely, after the discussion is over, and if the American authorities remain unconvinced, it would only be playing the part of good neighbors to accept their judgment in the matter in so far as this can be done without interfering with legitimate Canadian trade, which does not depend for its profits upon successful crime in the United States.—Montreal Daily Star.